

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

WIFE OUT OF TOWN.

Of all the insidious temptations of the devil for pulling men down, there is nothing so delusive, so seductive, abusive, than the snare of a man with a wife out of town.

He feels such a delightfulness, stay out all night fullness, I own it with pain!

A bachelors rakishness, What will you take?—Is it, None can explain!

His wife may be beautiful, tender and dutiful—The not that her absence should cause him delight, But the cursed opportunity, Bachelors impurity, Scatters his scruples as day scatters night.

Select.

ME HEAR BIG INJUN.

Colonel, an old Ute Chief Raises the War Whoop, and U. S. Troops Ordered to Get Ready For Business.

Special to Republican.

WHITE ROCKS, UTAH, Aug. 17.—In a letter to the REPUBLICAN some time ago, the fact was mentioned that Colonel, an old Ute chief belonging to the Agency had begun whetting his tomahawk and was threatening to go on the war path. He with his hand numbering about sixty braves live just over the Colorado line and off the reservation although he claims he is on Indian ground. If you have carefully perused the dispatches of the past few days you have learned that our prediction is about to be realized—indeed that it has already come to pass to a certain extent. Some of this band it is claimed have been stealing horses from white settlers and at the last sitting of the grand jury two of the bucks were indicted. Warrants were placed in the sheriff's hands and with a small posse he proceeded to the camp to arrest the guilty parties. Colonel declined to give up the bucks and indignantly swore they should not be arrested, exclaiming as is reported, "Heap big Injun me! Own all the land! Damn white man!—damn law!—no arrest!—fight heap!" They opened fire upon the sheriff and his men which they promptly returned killing one Indian. The Redskins retired to the brush from which they kept up a promise fire for some time, shooting at every thing they could see in the way of a moving object. The sheriff who is said to be exceedingly brave and his aids went into camp near by to await recruits, and the Indians immediately sent runners to our agency for reinforcements. The skirmish occurred near Meeker the scene of the terrible massacre a few years since and the people of that town became almost panic stricken, and well they might for the Utes when mad are a dangerous and bloodthirsty people. Messengers were dispatched to Glenwood Springs, the nearest telegraph point, and the Governor was communicated with. He telegraphed the situation to the War Department and it referred the matter to Gen. Cook at Omaha, the commander of this department. The General, who by the way is an Indian fighter of much renown, immediately notified all commanders of troops in proximity to hold their soldiers in readiness to march at a moments notice. The militia of Colorado have been given similar orders, and a company of sixty men has already arrived at the scene of trouble. So you see we in this part of the country are not exactly dreaming the happy hours away. Our Indians are of course considerably excited, belonging to the same tribe as the belligerents, but we do not apprehend any trouble here. Of course however cannot tell. One Indian killed another near the agency two days ago and that has augmented the stir but doubtless all will be quiet again soon.

The Indians believe in an eye for an eye &c., and when one's life is taken the slayer's usually goes to pay for it. In rare cases where the Indian killed is unpopular and without friends, as in this instance, the murderer is dispossessed of all his property and it is given to the heirs of the one killed.

Since receiving their annuities and gratuities our Indians have

been whooping up things at a lively rate. Horse racing and card playing all day and every day. They are inveterate gamblers, squaws and all, and are just as happy seemingly when they win as when they lose. We are both well and "not scared"

B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS.

It is standing boast of the tariff favored industries, that the development of such industries consequent on the protection afforded them, has benefited all other industries and improved the condition of all persons who labor with their hands. For a quarter of a century protective tariff advocates have been proclaiming to the people:

"Exclude foreign products by taxes as we prescribe, enable us to tax domestic consumers of the articles we make, and we will quickly develop a factory system and a producing system that will make you regardless of all the outside world, will make your farmers independent of foreign countries and foreign consumers, will enable you to safely invite the oppressed and unfortunate of other lands to come freely to us, where there will be bread enough and work enough for all, and will, above all, establish the prosperity, happiness and comfort of all workmen on a sure foundation."

At the recent meeting of the American Scientists, Prof. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a carefully prepared paper on "The Statistics as to our National Progress," in which he pretty effectually exposed the barrenness of the promises presented by the Protectionists. He said:

"Of ninety-eight chief industries, the National Bureau of Statistics showed that only about 29 per cent kept men employed 300 days. In the coal industry the men worked less than 200 days. The 11,000 laborers in one industry were employed only 132 days in a year. The sum of money needed for an average workman's living was away beyond what the majority of laborers actually could earn under existing conditions. I recall the time when a farm hand in Illinois could earn enough money to buy and stock a fifty acre farm, and when in New York or in Pennsylvania a mechanic without capital could start a business which might become the largest of its kind in the United States. Neither is now possible."

The number of actual daily laborers is increasing. Where there is manufacturing on a large scale the hope of laborers becoming anything else, grows smaller. A man might be content with low wages in an inferior position if he could at the same time hope for future independence. Take away his hope and his innate conservatism weakens. Nor is it satisfactory merely to prove that wages are increasing, even if it can be proved since the whole question is whether they are increasing fast enough to enable the laboring classes to keep their standard of comfort at a point which will make enough of them so well satisfied with our present society as to enlist the services of a majority on the side of good order and peace.

Our laboring men are not becoming more and more contented. Neither is labor disturbance due to foreign agitators. The genuine Anglo-Saxon, of English birth, tradition and origin, is one of the most successful agitators.

That certainly is a bad story at the end of just a quarter of a century of protective taxes levied exactly as protectionists wished them to be levied, and a federal surplus, taxation now exceeding \$100,000,000 a year.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough, so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected, and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at W. M. Nisbet's Drug Store.

MAKE FULL COTTON BALES.

Something of Special Interest to the Growers of the Fleecy Staple.

Owing to a new regulation of the New York Cotton Exchange, on and after September 1, 1887, cotton buyers in all interior towns will deduct from bales weighing under 400 pounds, one-fourth cent per pound, under 350 pounds one-half cent per pound; and packages less than 300 are not considered bales, and are therefore unmerchantable. The ginners and farmers will do well to note this fact in putting up their cotton. They will also find it to their interest to increase the general average of their bales, as the heavy weight of bales from the southwest, in addition to the superior staple, an additional inducement for northern and European spinners to give their orders to their section. This is an important matter to the ginners and farmers, and should receive their attention.

Tonsorial Torment—A Story of Barberism.

Every man who has ever been in a barber shop has grown familiar with the tonsorial artist's bland and stereotyped "You next, sir." When you read the following experience of a gentleman in North Carolina—an experience which thousands have suffered—the bland Knight of the Razor Strop's stereotyped exclamation to the new comer in his shop will have a new and peculiar significance. Read, and remember what to do in case you should have a similar unfortunate experience. Terry writes:

REIDSVILLE, N. C., Mar. 12, '87. Gentlemen—I had barber's itch for three months. The eruption on my face was very bad. I could not shave at all. I took a course of S. S. S., and it completely cured me. To-day my skin is smooth and complexion denotes good blood.

T. N. TERRY.

The City Marshal of Iuka, Miss.

The gentleman who sent us the following certificate is the City Marshal of Iuka, Miss., and is a man of high character and prominently known throughout the State. His son had suffered intensely for six years from an eruption of the skin, caused by poison oak. All remedies, it appears, failed, until, fortunately, S. S. S. was tried, when the cure was made with wonderful promptness. Here is what this gentleman says:

Gentlemen—My son had suffered for the past six years with an eruption on his legs, caused from poison oak and cracking of the feet. Nothing seemed to eradicate the poison from the blood until I gave him one bottle of Swift's Specific. This entirely cured him, and I heartily recommend it to the public as a sure cure for poison oak.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases—mailed free.

The SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

MALARIA.

Twenty-five hundred dozen bottles of Age Conqueror ordered in one month. It positively eradicates all Malaria, Fever and Ague, Biliousness and Intermittent Fevers in any climate. Read our Book of one thousand testimonials.

DUE WEST, S. C., March 12, '83. G. G. Green, Dear Sir:—We will soon need more Age Conqueror. It is taking like "hot cakes" and giving satisfaction.

Yours, ELLIS BROS.

FAIRFIELD, Mo., Aug. 29, '86.

G. G. Green, Dear Sir:—Your Age Conqueror knocks the Chills and Dumb Ague every time. I warrant bottle and it never fails. I have cured cases where quinine had no effect whatever.

Yours truly, W. H. SNAW & Co.

Paper Wheels.

The Louisville & Nashville shops are now busy putting paper truck wheels on the passenger engines of this division. These wheels are more durable than iron, will not break, and are never damaged by rust. They last several years, standing more wear than the iron wheels.—Birmingham Age.

A GREAT COMPANY

Formed to Aid the Development of North Alabama.

Birmingham Age.

A reporter of the Age met General J. W. Burke, yesterday, smiling like a basket of chips, and whenever that smile is on the face of this enterprising citizen of Alabama, just look out for news.

"Anything new?" asked the reporter.

"Well—yes—sort of," answered the General. "Have you got your memorandum book with you?"

"Of course!" and the reporter pulled out the indispensable journalistic material.

"We had lately a big meeting in Huntsville, and the result of it is a consolidation of corporations, which goes to make the biggest enterprise of its kind in the South. Here are the full particulars: Its name is now the 'Sheffield and Birmingham Coal, Iron and Railroad company.' It is a union of the Alabama and Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and the Sheffield & Birmingham Railroad Company. Our capital stock is \$7,000,000, and our bonded debt \$4,500,000. The company is the only one in the United States which owns four furnaces and ninety miles of railroad. The connection with the Georgia Pacific railroad will be made on the first of February, and though the road is to be used principally in the interest of the company, other business will not be neglected. The coal mines in our system will have an output of two thousand tons per day, and we are going to build two large coke plants in Walker county, with branches of our road to meet the demand."

"Is the company organized?"

"Yes, sir; the officers and directors are as follows:

"E. W. Cole, of Nashville, President.

"H. C. Tompkins, of Atlanta, Vice-President.

"W. S. Jones, Secretary.

"Directors—E. W. Cole, A. S. Colyar, of Nashville, Samuel Thomas, of New York; Alfred Parish and H. T. Parish, of Philadelphia; Jos. W. Burke, of Jacksonville; J. W. Demick, of Montgomery; J. H. Eakin, of Nashville; A. C. Tompkins, of Atlanta; J. B. Killbrew, of Montgomery; J. C. Neely, of Memphis; W. T. Woodson, of Sheffield, and W. L. Chambers of Montgomery."

"How are the prospects everywhere?"

"Booming, sir! Just boiling over! We have a great State, and the enterprise of its people is still greater."

"How about South Alabama?"

"They will be all right. The tidal wave that started here will raise that section up and land it in a haven of prosperity. We must have an outlet. We look to Mobile for it, and we will carry that city up. It makes no difference what they do to help themselves. The undulation from here will strike them, and they will have to follow the swell. Five years from now Birmingham will have a population of 100,000, and Alabama will be one of the greatest industrial states in the Union. We will live to see it, and also to see Mobile a great shipping port."

Runaway Accident.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 28.—This morning John Sullivan, a prominent plasterer of the city, took his wife out driving on Lookout Mountain. Coming down the road the horse became frightened and tore down at breakneck speed. Sullivan was thrown out and had three ribs broken. Mrs. Sullivan saw her husband fall and was thrown herself. She was not badly hurt but the shock to her nervous system was so great that she was a raving maniac when taken up, and has shown no signs of returning to sanity. Two physicians are with her to-night.

The Georgia legislature has passed an act making it a penitentiary offense to try to teach white and negro children in the same school. Social equality among the races will never be recognized by the true southerner.

HIS DYING REQUEST.

Ante-Mortem Words of Wisdom From An Umpire.

St. Paul Globe.

An umpire of the Northwestern League lay dying. It appears there was a lack of tender usage, there was dearth of friendly cheers, and a player stood beside him as his life's sands ebbed away, and bent with wrapt attention to hear what he might say. The "croaking" umpire faltered as he took the players paw, and said: "Old boy, I'm going, you'll miss my tuneful jaw. Say to all your brother players who were once (?) friends or mine, 'If they cheek the man who runs the game, expect they must show his wrath or make display of gall, when the hired man behind the plate shouts forcibly 'one ball!' And just whisper to your brother not to pause when ball is caught; such breaks as that will change a man's decision not a jot. Besides," he said, (his glassy eyes were wet with tears of brine) "they cannot grumble if they get a reasonable fine. Tell your 'coachers,' who at first or third is wont to take his place, not to open up his fusillade until a man's on base; and, furthermore, if captain I would warn him to desist, for he makes people tired, and he never would be missed." Tell the fellows that an umpire's only human after all, and they can't expect him not to err sometimes in games of ball, and the only way we have to keep recalcitrants in line is to 'sock it to em gently with a 'tenner' for a fine. Say to all the members of your club when disputes arise, that it hurts one's feeling keenly to be told direct he lies; and also, to the fellows three who occupy the field, to hold their ground, because, be sure, the umpire will not yield. This wordy warfare only serves to cause delays in the game. You may hound the umpire most to death, but he'll get there just the same, and he'll make cold shivers 'chase' up and down each kickers spine by passing round among all souvenir in line. Tell the moonshy men, who make remarks while seated in the stand, that their whitticisms are chestnuts, and at no time in demand; that umpires cannot always rule in favor of their team, however strange or startling this assertion now may seem, and cries of 'Rats' and 'Put 'em out' and 'Umpire, how is that?' disgust all lovers of the game—are silly 'stale and flat.' Such people should in dungeons be, and there be made repine, for an umpire cannot reach them with his customary fine. I'm going now, old fellow; I think I've told you all the thing that umpires most detest while refereeing ball. I've done my best to satisfy the patrons of the game, and if I erred in judgment sure my heart is not to blame. I've only this request to make when I am laid away, that you'll think of what I've told you in the games you'll often play. Soon I'll quit this sphere of sorrow for a land that's more divine, where the umpire gets a square shake and there's no more need for fine.

Stories of Virginia.

J. B. Tabb in the Independent: The Clay Hill portrait of Mr. J. H. Randolph, said to be the finest likeness of him, is now in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington.

Long after Mrs. Tabb's death Mr. Randolph still came to Clay Hill. He was there one day at a dinner party given to a young army officer. At the table the military guest was giving a glowing account of the Mexican churches, some of the finest of which, he said, had been turned into barracks by the United States troops. "Why, captain, were you not afraid to do it?" asked one of the ladies. "Oh, no, for my part," the captain replied, "I have become so used to such things that I could take my dinner on the altar as comfortably as elsewhere."

"And so would a hog, sir," said Mr. Randolph.

In the silence that followed this terrible thrust they say that the very air of the room seemed to tingle as the nerves of the guests did.

At that time, and even at a much later day, there was in the neighborhood no regular clergyman of the Episcopal church. Sometimes only once in three or four years would a parson appear, and then it was that the weddings would take place, and that all the children born in the interval were brought to be baptized. This last, as a matter of courtesy to the pastor, was of strict obligation. Dr. Archer's youngest son was quite old enough to have some notion of the import of the rite when his turn for it came, and objecting to the ordinance, he tried to run away. When his father caught him the little fellow yelled.

"I'd want to be baptized."

"Why not, my son?" inquired the old doctor.

"Cause I can't cuss no more," sobbed the little boy, piteously.

"You shall curse just as much as you please, my son," said the old man, tenderly. "Come along, let 'em baptize you, my child." The privilege of "cussing" secured to him by this strange dispensation, the little fellow made no further resistance, but submitted to the rite.

Dr. Archer was a life long partisan of his illustrious brother-in-law, Gov. Giles, one of the ablest politicians of the day. Some time after the Governor's death, the doctor, in the heat of a political discussion, said to his opponent:

"Go and ask Giles. If you doubt what I say, sir, go and ask Giles."

"But I can't," remarked the other. Giles, sir, is dead—dead and in hell."

"I don't care a snap if he is," cried the doctor. "Go there and ask him!"

A PATHETIC INCIDENT

Of the Chatsworth Horror, as Told by a Lady Survivor.

Boston Herald.

Mrs. Merriam Grant, one of the people wounded in the Chatsworth disaster, was in the rear car with her husband. In this car was a party of six persons. In order that they might sit together, Mr. and Mrs. Grant changed seats with a young man and his bride. Their courtesy saved their lives, for the young couple were both killed. Mrs. Grant thought this party were theatrical people or concert singers. They were so jolly and sang so well. They could sing and they laughed and told stories and anticipated the pleasure of the trip until late at night. Then Mrs. Grant composed herself in her chair and covered her face with her handkerchief to go to sleep. Nearly everybody in the car was quiet but the jolly party of six. About this time the young bride was requested to sing "Sweet Hour of Prayer." Something in the desire to sleep and rest recalled the sweet old song. The young woman sang and all listened while the train sped on.

As the little gleam of devilish fire appeared far down the track their voices swelled in:

"Yet in my dreams I'd be, Near my God, to Thee."

The speed of the train increased down the grade. Again the song swelled:

"There let the way appear, steps unto heaven." The way was already in sight. "All that Thou sendest, use in mercy given." And then with but a moment of life left for each. Even when poor Ed. McClintock's hand was giving its last desperate wrench to the throttle of his engine the singers sang to their God, who seemed not to be holding them in the hollow of his hand:

"Angels to beckon me, Nearer, my God, to Thee."

Enough. It was finished. The engine struck the frail bridge and it sank. The car containing the singers crashed like a bolt of Jove through the two cars in front of it, killing and grinding like a foot kills a worm. In the same instant another car crashed through it and the singers were dead.

The British people are chiefly interested in two bills, the Land and Buffalo Bill.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Dr. C. M. Howard, a prominent citizen of Autauga, died last week.

Bill Stratford cut his throat in church at Sernigan, Russell county, the other day.

W. A. Fuller of Birmingham, who recently bursted a trunk over his wife's head, had only been married ten days.

The dog tax in Cherokee county amounted to \$80 in July. This is a local law and the proceeds go to the school fund.

Mr. R. H. Clarke, of Mobile, has announced himself for congress in the 1st district.

There is a young lady in Green county 17 years old, weighs 41 pounds and only 36 inches high.

It is thought that Gen. Pettus, of Selma, is likely to be appointed to fill the vacancy on the U. S. supreme court bench.

The loss of the state, interest included, by the mal administration of Probate Judge Powell, of Butler county, is \$9,590.92. The loss had been going on for 10 years without coming to the knowledge of the State.

Henry Robinson, the murderer of Adam Jackson whose young wife he so much admired, was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to hang, at Union Springs.

Tarleton Steele, negro, has been sentenced to hang, by the Montgomery city court for the murder of his paramour. The crime was committed last March. After killing the woman, he carried the body to the woods and attempted to conceal his crime by burning it. He will "go home to glory" on the 7th of September.

A Remarkable Re-Union.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

As the survivors of Walker's Nicaraguan expedition are to meet in this city during the coming autumn, it is not out of place to tell something of that episode in American history, which created a remarkable sensation, except by the few who were then adults and have survived the events of that period. Gen. William Walker was a Tennessean, and by profession a lawyer, physician, journalist and explorer. In 1853 he organized an expedition for the conquest of Sonora, but failed in his attempt, was tried and acquitted the next year at San Francisco for the violation of the neutrality laws. In 1855 he interfered in the intestine trouble of Nicaragua, and landed in the country with sixty-two followers, but soon received reinforcements. He gained two battles and took possession of the city of Granada. Recruits continued to arrive from the United States, and his force was increased to 1,200 men. In 1856 he gained entire control of the country, and increased his army with additional forces of American adventurers. He engaged in a war with Costa Rica, and was defeated in the first battle, but gained the second. He was elected president of Nicaragua, and abolished slavery. But intestine war broke out and he was deposed. He surrendered to the United States authorities and was taken to New Orleans; escaped and returned to Nicaragua, but was again arrested. He made several other attempts to control the country but failed each time. Finally, in 1859, he led an expedition into Honduras with the intention of creating a revolution, but he and all his men were captured and shot.

The Woolfolk murder case promises to be very interesting. New evidence is being continually developed proving the guilt of the supposed murderer. To obtain the property is attributed as the sole cause of the heinous crime.

While the cholera has abated in Sicily to such an extent that no further danger of a spread is anticipated, the reports from Malta are fully as bad as ever.

The Republican.

SEPTEMBER 5, '87.

Attended Outrage.

A negro attempted an outrage on Mrs. Ab. Hill of Oxford Saturday night last. He entered her house violently and seized her. Pursuit was at once made and several shots fired at the villain. He escaped. If caught he will fare badly.

Owing to the break of Pell & Groves, of New York, work on the Rome & Decatur railroad has been suspended. It is not likely that it will remain so indefinitely, as too much work has already been done between Rome and Atlanta to be lost. The work may be delayed some time, however.

Died in Texas.

A telegram tells of the death of Mrs. Dave R. W. Kelly, on Monday morning. She had been ill for some time, and her demise was not altogether unexpected. Mrs. W. was a daughter of Rev. E. T. Read, of Germania. Our sympathies are with the bereaved father and four little ones.

Our neighbor, the Hot Blast, thinks if Jacksonville had a cotton tie manufactory, properly protected by government tariff laws, there would be a great awakening in the old town. No doubt of this. It would be profitable to Jacksonville and the men who managed it, but at the same time the agricultural classes would be taxed to support this prosperity of the town and the cotton tie manufactory. However much "awakening" may be desired, we don't care to prosper at the expense of our neighbors. We think every man should be allowed by the government to enjoy the full fruits of his own labor and oppose taxing one class of our fellow-citizens to build up towns and manufacturing enterprises. Let every tub stand on its own bottom.

MR. PELL PULLED.

The Reckless New York Broker Arrested for His Rashness.

New York, August 31.—Geo. H. Pell, of Groves & Pell, Exchange place, who failed recently, was arrested yesterday. The complainants are Walter C. Stokes and Jno. F. Thompson, of the firm of W. Stokes & Co. They want \$20,000 damages. The affidavit made by Mr. Stokes states that about 2 p. m. on August 23, Groves & Pell asked Stokes to lend him \$20,000 on call at per cent. Mr. Stokes said his firm would lend the money on good security. Groves & Pell promised to give this at 8 p. m. The securities were brought to the office of Stokes & Co., by Pell. They consisted of four \$1,000 first mortgage bonds of the Rome & Decatur railroad company, twenty \$1,000 first mortgage consolidated bonds of the East & West Alabama Railroad company. The cashier of Stokes objected to the securities. Pell asserted that they were good. They were shown to Stokes, who said he did not know anything about the bonds and asked if they were listed on the exchange. Pell said that they were, and that six of them had been sold that day at 109. Mr. Stokes still demurred, and Mr. Pell said emphatically: "These bonds are all right. You can bet your sweet life that they are perfectly good bonds." On these representations the loan was made.

On the following day the loan was called and was not responded to. Then they were offered for sale on the exchange at prices ranging from 109 down to 65, without eliciting any bids. Stokes met Groves & Pell, and the latter said he need not be alarmed, that the loan would be paid. On the same day Groves & Pell failed. Stokes charges that if any sale of the bonds was made on the exchange at all it was fictitious, and that the representations of Groves & Pell were false. Bail was fixed at \$15,000 and was given. The arrest of Pell brings up a new question for the decision of the courts. It is simply whether fictitious quotations may be made at the stock exchange without incurring liability for obtaining money under false pretenses, when loans are made on the basis of the artificial prices. The question is not a new one in one sense, for the practice is old. It is new only because the courts have never decided on it.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

To the Honorable Leroy F. Bor Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, presiding August Term 1887.

We, the Grand Jurors empaneled, sworn and charged by your honor to inquire into and investigate all offenses and violations of the law of the State of Alabama, in Calhoun county, within the past twelve months beg leave to submit the following report:

We have investigated sixty-seven cases thoroughly and of that number we have true presentment made only in twenty-seven cases. The remainder were of such character and frivolous in their nature that we deemed the public good would be best subserved by using a wise discretion and ignoring the same.

We find the class of crime and violations of the law in our country for the major part are of a petty nature and light character of misdemeanors and can be best averted by the strong arm of the citizens of the country in lending their support to the speedy administration of our statutory and local laws.

We think that prohibition has been the prime cause of the reduction of crime, and would insist that all of our good citizens come boldly to the front and beard the blind tiger in his den with such union of sentiment as will convince him to abandon his low calling.

We have, through our various committees, made as careful examinations into the offices and papers of the Judge of Probate and Sheriff's offices as our limited time would permit. We find the books all neatly kept, papers properly filed, marked plainly with ready references so as to make them of any access. We find the books in the Treasurer's office neatly and well kept, the vouchers regularly numbered, balances evenly shown up, and the cash by actual count as follows:

August 26th.
Road Fund 1,681 27
General Fund 637 90
Fine and Forfeiture Fund 136 50

Total 2,455 67 which is very satisfactory to this body.

The county jail was examined by our body and found in very good condition, considering its construction. The keeper spared no pains in showing our body through, found it cleanly and well disinfected, the inmates expressing themselves as being well treated by Mr. Parker and as having good and satisfactory board. We are of the opinion that it is a safe place of confinement for all who may be so unfortunate as to be placed within its cells.

The County Alms house was visited by a committee and found neatly and cleanly kept, and the inmates appear to be well satisfied with their treatment.

We would recommend that the buildings be whitewashed on the outside, and that the following rooms be stripped overhead to keep the dust and trash falling in to the rooms below: the keeper's rooms and kitchen.

We examined the bonds of all the public officers of our county, and are of the opinion that all of them are good and sufficient.

We have made no presentment of the public roads of the county, and we find them only in tolerable condition. In most localities they are being worked, and we would recommend that the county supervisor of roads require that the public roads be put in first class order as soon as practicable, even if it exhausts every day's work limited by law to be expended thereon.

Thanking your honor for kind councils and courtesies, the solicitor for his favors, the sheriff for his promptness in the due execution of his official favors and our door keeper for his constancy and promptness; and having discharged all the duties incumbent upon us as Grand Jurors; therefore we ask very respectfully of your honor to be discharged.

W. P. COOPER,
Foreman.

It is said that the break of Pell & Groves, of New York, will not interfere with the proposed extension and broadening of the E. & W. Railroad. Indeed the extension is complete to the Georgia Pacific R. R. and only needs to be accepted by the chief engineer. This road passes within three miles of Jacksonville and will before long be brought by here, thus giving us connection by rail with all the western and south-western part of the county as well as with the St. Clair coal fields and Birmingham.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Minister Hanna Talks Entertainingly of His Mission Field and Its Relations to Our Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Hon. Bayless W. Hanna, Minister to the Argentine Republic, arrived here last night. At five o'clock this afternoon for Buenos Ayres. Besides calling on the President he spent some time with Secretary Bayard. Speaking of our relations with the Argentine Republic, Mr. Hanna said it is a matter of regret, both with the authorities of that country and himself, that the United States is so slow in opening up communications with the people of the South.

"The Government of Argentina," Minister Hanna went on to state, "is extremely friendly to the United States. So great an admiration have they for our institutions that they have adopted our form of government and our constitution with but few modifications. The President is elected for six years and for but one term. They have a Congress organized as ours is. Instead of States they have Provinces. In every possible way they have shown their friendship for us. Why, England and Germany have long been trying to secure an extradition treaty from the Government, but not yet succeeded, while I returned here with an extradition treaty, covering every crime on the calendar, which has been ratified by Argentina. I had but little trouble in accomplishing this, so friendly is the Republic towards this country. There are many American rascals in Argentina who will be turned over to this country as soon as the treaty is ratified by us unless they escape in the meantime. Winslow, the embezzler, formerly in Boston, who is still in the Herald there, could be secured under the terms of the treaty if we wanted him. There are many others there who have reason to fear the adoption of such a treaty.

"The Government of Argentina accords this special favor to the United States because it desires that commercial relations should be established with us. They are willing to offer every inducement to our merchants to open up trade with theirs. It is now the desire of Argentina to have a direct mail route between New York and Buenos Ayres. They offer any American company \$125,000 per annum in gold to establish a mail line between these two cities, having no stops on the Brazil coast. A present the mail for Argentina is delivered at Rio de Janeiro and sent to the mercy of any vessel going to the river Plate. It is my opinion that commerce follows the mails. If some American steamship company accepts this liberal offer of the Republic, we will soon reap a harvest."

"Argentina is strictly a pastoral country. It has no means of manufacture, being without coal or wood, and it is of our interest that they should remain so. For these reasons they devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil, the raising of sheep and cattle, and other industries of like character. They drive a great trade in hides and coarse wool, and have lately commenced the freezing of sheep for exportation. They do not attempt much in the way of producing cereals, for they have no market for them within easy reach. With proper attention, however, they would distance us in the raising of wheat and corn. They can now with effort raise sixty bushels of wheat to the acre. It is to the interest of this country to gather in some of this trade. I favor a liberal reduction in the tariff on wool. If it were made and we had ships plying between this country and Argentina, we would secure the principal portion of their wool trade. They being without manufactures, we could supply them with manufactured woolsen fabrics. A great industry would thus be opened up in this country, and we would be the gainers. It is truly to be regretted that we are allowing England and Germany to get their hands on this rich country. One hundred foreign vessels visit Buenos Ayres at regular intervals. Germany leads in the trade with Argentina, but there is \$150,000 of English capital invested in railroads there. We ought to have an eye open to our interests. There is now being built a railway between Buenos Ayres & Valparaiso, Chili, which is destined to be the greatest highway in the world. It obviates the passage around Terra del Fuego, the most dangerous voyage a vessel could make. It will open up safe and direct communications with Australia, and

be of immense advantage to England."

"We can hardly realize the enterprise of the people of Argentina. They have the good-habitedness of the Americans. As an illustration, only four years ago a town was laid out about twenty miles from Buenos Ayres. To day this town has a cathedral, a magnificent opera house and is lit by electricity. It is thriving well and the population daily increasing. The history of its growth is more marvelous than that of any of our Western cities. I had nearly forgotten that they also dug out a canal leading from the Rio de la Plata to the town, which is navigable by the largest ocean steamers. And all these matters are only four years. I have laid all these matters before the President and Secretary Bayard. Both warmly favor closer commercial relations between Argentina and this country. It is my opinion that the Administration is on the eve of making a strong effort to push the South American trade. They realize its importance, and will double it. Congress makes the necessary legislation, adopt a policy as to South American Commerce that will add to the wealth of the United States, and at the same time be of benefit to South America. There is no reason why all the republics should not be strongly bound together. The Monroe doctrine is generally respected in South America, and it is my impression that Brazil will soon be a republic.

"The people of Argentina are of the Latin race. Their language is Spanish. They live in greater luxury than any people I have ever been among, and entertain in a princely manner. They have a well officered army of 15,000 men, and a navy much in advance of ours. They have colleges similar to our West Point and Annapolis, where young men are educated for the army and navy. The discipline there is even more rigid than at our military and naval schools. They have three schools, supported by special tax. The finest school buildings in the world are in Buenos Ayres. They number sixty seven in that city alone. The system of teaching is that of the Indiana Normal school. They live in one story adobe surrounded by gardens containing the most beautiful flowers. The appearance of Buenos Ayres is that of a huge flower garden. I tell you it is a delightful people and a delightful country, and we ought to know them better."

WANTED TO BUY a forty acre tract of good land, partly wooded, two or three miles from Jacksonville. JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN & INSURANCE CO.

Residence for Sale.

House and lot on depot street, 5 rooms to house. Lot 450 feet front, depth about 200 feet. House and part of lot will be sold or good building lot without building on it will be sold on the lot or the whole will be sold together as the buyer may wish. A bargain. Apply to Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Co. Jacksonville Ala.

In Chancery.

Margaret Gary, vs. Julius Gary. In Chancery at Jacksonville, Ala.

In this case it appearing, from an affidavit on file, that the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years, and that his residence is unknown; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Jacksonville, Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring Julius Gary, the said defendant, to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the bill of complaint on or before the 15th day of September, 1887, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against him. Done in vacation, at office, this August 12th 1887. WM. M. HAMES, Register.

NEW RAILROAD.

We have just received a full stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

Hams, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Rice, Grits, Hominy, Oat and Graham Flakes, Graham Flour, Sugar, Brown, Light Brown, Granulated, Lard and Pulverized, Coffee, Parched and Green Tea, Black, Green and Mixed, Sausages, Oysters, Salmon, Clump Beef, Corned Beef, Canned Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples &c.

ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BASKETS &C.

ALSO

HARDWARE,

Glass Ware, Queens Ware &c. Wagons, Buggies and Harness.

We are headquarters for

BAGGING AND TIES TIS STATION.

Goods to the amount of \$1 delivered free of charge within the corporate limits. We want 100 dozen bags, 200 C. O. S. 50 pounds of Butter. We are anxious to please. Call and examine our prices. FORTLER, MARTIN & CO.

Notice to Creditors.

Letters of administration upon the estate of David T. Ledbetter deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmet F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 10th day of August, 1887, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. ROBY, L. A. ROBY, Administrator.

State Normal SCHOOL JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Next Session Begins Sept. 5, '87.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities on Monday Sept. 5th 1887. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, will be taught by first-class instructors.

FACULTY:

C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President Mathematics and Natural Sciences. J. GOODY KOONTZ, Psychology and Pedagogics. L. G. HAMES, English and Mathematics. MISS EFFIE MCCOMBS, Natural Sciences, English and Education. MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department. MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Music. MISS ELIA MCCOMBS, Art. J. J. McKEE, Penmanship.

RATES OF TUITION.

Normal Department \$1.00 per month Primary Department50 " " Preparatory Department25 " " Fourth and Third Classes25 " " Second and First Classes25 " " Collegiate Department25 " " Sophomore Class25 " " Junior and Senior Classes50 " " Instrumental Music50 " "

For catalogue, address C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President Faculty, Jacksonville, Ala.

In Chancery.

Rowan, Dean & Co., vs. H. T. Snow, et al. In Chancery at Jacksonville, Ala.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register in Chancery for the 1st District of the North Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, b. affidavit of S. D. G. Brothers, of complainant's solicitors that the defendants H. T. Snow and L. E. Snow are both non residents of this State, and that they reside in the State of Arkansas; therefore the said defendants are over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun, Ala., for four consecutive weeks requiring the said defendants H. T. & L. E. Snow to appear and plead to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause on Monday the 5th day of September next or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them the said H. T. & L. E. Snow defendants aforesaid. Done at office in Jacksonville, Ala. this 19th day of July 1887. WM. M. HAMES, Register.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
Cures Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Lungs, and Bladder.
COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAYFEVER
Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Opium, and of a Pleasant Taste.
A Part of the Balm is applied into each nostril, is quickly absorbed, effecting cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions.
Rheumatism, inflammation, protects the membrane of the head from additional colds, completely relieves the aches and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.
A thorough treatment will cure. Price 50 cents at drug stores; by mail, registered, 65 cents. Circular sent free.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Orange, N. Y.

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ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Orange, N. Y.

Livery and Sale Stable.

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

J. T. NUNNELLY. J. J. SKELTON.

NUNNELLY & SKELTON, UNDERTAKERS.

Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Place of business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala. NUNNELLY & SKELTON.

CHEAP PROPERTY SALE FOR THE JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county.

No. 1--C. Martin. Two Hundred and Sixty acres (260) 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in grass, of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the state, has and open orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenement houses, arnes, stables &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and best machinery; also an excellent business house. 12 1/2 miles from Jacksonville. 1 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. R. miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best in Calhoun county. \$5000.

No. 2--Wm. Reed. Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, two railroads pass through, E. F. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation \$4000.

No. 3--J. L. Hughes. About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east of Cross Plains. E. & W. R. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bottom, 175 to 200 acres farming 60 to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres well timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese. several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved.

No. 4--F. Dodgen. One Hundred and sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 wells, 1 enant house, 1 framed orton or store house, 40 to 70 acres cleared, half once finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other half heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles of E. & W. R. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. Is good resair. Price \$1000.

No. 5--C. W. Arnold. Two hundred acres, 3 1/2 miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E & V R. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 good house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jacksonville. Price \$2000.

Twelve Lots \$250 to \$300 each in Jacksonville.

4 Dwellings from \$1000 to \$4000 in Jacksonville.

1 Brick store room in Jacksonville.

3 frame buildings on square at bargain.

Half interest in Lead Mine land 6 miles west Jacksonville (mineral interest reserved.)

241 acres near Jacksonville.

560 acres near Germania.

71 acres in Choccolocco Valley.

Republican.

Advertisements \$1 per line for first week, 10 cents per line thereafter.

Gen. Burke, of this place, is a man of affairs. He is a director of the consolidated Sheffield and Birmingham Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, a director of the Jacksonville Land Company, large stockholder and director of the Penn-Mobile coal company, stockholder in the Tecumseh Iron Furnace Co., part owner of Corona coal mines, and probably several other enterprises of like character. In addition to this he has large property interests in Jacksonville, Mobile and other points. It keeps him almost constantly on the wing in looking after these varied interests.

A prominent iron man was in Jacksonville a few days ago and talked to a reporter of the REPUBLICAN about an iron furnace here. When asked how much it would cost to ascertain whether the show of ore here along the mountain and spurs was of sufficient depth and quality to justify a plant, he replied, "That is beyond all question—a furnace at Jacksonville would never suffer for ore." He said moreover that a charcoal furnace of forty tons capacity would quickly pay for itself at Jacksonville.

Mr. McMannus, of Anniston, has moved to Jacksonville with his family and has gone into business here. He has rented a handsome residence of Mr. R. L. Arnold and gone to housekeeping at once. The cheap rents here and the fine scope of country adjacent to this place, affording a large trade to merchants in all lines of business, will yet draw many more business men to Jacksonville. It is a notable fact that men once established in business here, rarely go out of business or change location. All our business men are permanent and all make money.

Miss Wilhe Hutchinson, a graduate of the State Normal School here, has received an offer to teach in an excellent institution of learning in Georgia at a very handsome salary; but will most probably decline and teach in the State Normal here and took the Peabody medal for deportment and scholarship. The paper read by her at the time of graduation, on the "Reign of Fire and Water," disclosed fine culture and scholarship and was very highly praised by the critics. She will make her mark as a teacher, if she pursue it as a life work.

Mr. M. M. Smith, an attorney of Asheville, and Judge Wm. L. Whitlock and Lewis Dean, of Gadsden, are attending court this week in addition to those mentioned last week.

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W. P. Cooper, one of the farmers in the South, thinks he has been cut short about 50 cents. The corn crop, however, is enormous and far toward making up for the loss on cotton.

A negro has been lodged in jail charged with rape committed May. The arrest and all crime created no excitement or ordinary interest here.

To the long time which intervened between the commission of the offense and the charge made against the offender.

State Normal School opens today. Pupils can get tickets from Capt. P. D. Ross, at the store now Bros.

Parents should remember the importance of giving their children advantage of entry to the school the first day.

President will classify pupils Monday and give each a slip which will show their classification. This should be presented to Capt. Ross by the pupil.

Faculty of the State Normal at Jacksonville, the commission, will number eight, all skilled teachers in several departments. The school grows better as it grows. With each succeeding session new attractions are added. A did apparatus will be added by Board of Directors and the school will be beautified, if the thing of the school is of such order to justify the Board in expenditure.

Morphine by Mistake.

A Man of Affairs.

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That Dummy Line.

The Hot-Blast thinks Anniston will not build the dummy line to Jacksonville. It will be built in due course of time, and when it is, it will be allowed to pass the Chinese wall that Anniston is trying to erect around herself.

It was never intimated that the street car company of Anniston would build this line. That line will meet the one proposed from here at or near Blue Mountain. A citizen of Anniston, amply able to build the line, says he does not doubt his ability to form a street car company for that purpose, and that, if he does not form a company, he will build it himself if the fall boom materializes as he expects it to. He is convinced it would be a paying investment and he is right. Anniston would do well to imitate Birmingham and encourage dummy lines, rather than throw cold water on such enterprises.

Resolutions of the Sunday School at Union, On the Death of Wm. Harrison.

In the mysterious Providence of God, we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of our number; death has invaded our ranks and snatched from us one in the morning of life with budding hopes and pleasing anticipations of the future. Another reminder is furnished us of the uncertainty of life; another lesson to teach us the necessity of timely preparation for the change that awaits us.

We stand in awe as we contemplate the death of our young teacher, but since it has pleased God to thus sorely afflict us it becomes us to be humble in His sight, and submissive to the will of Him who seeth not as man seeth, nor judgeth as man judgeth.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to derive spiritual benefit from the lesson we have received; that we will cherish the memory of our teacher, and the faithful and punctuality which he bestowed upon the school.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved relatives the assurance of heartfelt sympathy and condolence, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, also a copy to the Jacksonville REPUBLICAN, with request to publish them.

E. Q. KREN,
W. T. POWERS, } Com.
D. H. REED.

Interesting Experiences.

Hiram Cameron, Furniture Dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience thus: "For three years have tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney Disorders, but got no relief, until I used Electric Bitters. Took five bottles and am now cured, and think Electric Bitters the Best Blood Purifier in the world." Major A. B. Reed, of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing Kidney affection and says: "Nothing has ever done me so much good as Electric Bitters." Sold at fifty cents a bottle by W. M. Nisbet.

Caldwell & Johnston,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Anniston, Alabama.
aug.27th

1887. 1887.
BAILEY & ANSLEY,
Anniston, Alabama,
Proprietors
OF THE
MODEL CITY
Shoe & Hat Store

would respectfully announce to the people of Jacksonville and surrounding country that our buyer has just returned from his semi-annual trip to the northern and eastern markets, purchasing direct from the manufacturers a stock of shoes and hats, which for quantity, quality and price, stand without a parallel in North Alabama. We are receiving a very large shipment of the above goods and an inspection of our stock and prices will convince you that we are actually retailing goods at

Wholesale Prices,
consisting of most standard and celebrated brands known to the trade.
Don't fail to call when
Visiting Anniston.

Yours willing to oblige,
BAILEY & ANSLEY,
Noble St.
aug.27th

A. L. STEWART AND BROTHER

Have just received a nice line of

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Notions,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gents' Ready-Made
CLOTHING,

LATEST STYLE.

BAGGING AND TIES,
FLOUR, MEAT, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, SYRUP,
FINE CIGARETTES AND SMOKING TOBACCO, CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE, AND EVERYTHING KEPT IN A
FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT AT

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
aug.27th

NOW RECEIVING
and in stock, a very large lot of

Standard Prints, 5cts Yard Cash.

A fine display of

White Goods, Dress
Goods, Lawns &c.

select stock of

Gents' Ready-Made Clothing.

of latest styles, at remarkably

LOW PRICES.

Most attractive lot of all kinds of goods ever before offered by us and at

LOWER PRICES.
april 27th

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,
DEALER IN

PURE BROWN DRUGS,
(NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE)

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

Has just received a large stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock built up to the requirements of the market. He keeps from two to three years' supply of the commodities, and in his selection of stock, he employs and to our knowledge, our agent.

H. L. STEVENSON, L. W. GRANT, C. D. MARTIN, R. E. LOWE, and L. P. HURTER,
Formerly of Montgomery.

Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Agency
(R. B. LOWE and L. P. HURTER, Managers.)
Office with the Jacksonville Land Company, South-west side Public Square.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT
And Sold on Commission.

Property cared for—taxes paid and rents promptly collected. Represent United States Mutual Accident Association, of New York, and Capital City Insurance Company of Montgomery. Money loaned on farm lands as security. Large amount of real estate in and about Jacksonville Ala. for sale. Government land entries, contests, examination of land intended to establish and all land office business attended to through our Mr. Lowe who has had several years' experience in the land office at Montgomery. Large bodies of timber and mineral lands for sale at a bargain. Some of these facts embrace as much as

One Thousand Acres in a Body.
Address Box 51 Jacksonville, Ala.

A GREAT CHANCE
TO ADVERTISE YOUR
Mineral, Farm and Timber Lands
ON THE
NEW COUNTY MAP OR IN DIRECTORY.

Your name and lands given special notice on a map for a small sum, the most judicious and permanent advertisement you can place. For terms and space apply to

SKAGGS & DUNN,
P. O. Box 302, Anniston, Ala.

E. G. MORRIS & SONS
MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA.

Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Pulleys,

Cearing, Bolting Couplings Shafting &c.

AGENTS FOR THE

EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE

Our Mr. E. G. Morris, senior member of the firm, has an experience of forty two years as a practical mill-wright and has given the highest satisfaction wherever he has undertaken work. The firm will take contracts to build or repair Mill and other Water Powers generally. Estimates furnished for new work or repairs on application.

We refer to any parties now using our Wheel as to its durability, efficiency and simplicity of parts. It is composed of very few pieces and is cheaper than any other first-class wheel on the market. All work given us, pushed to completion with dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders and correspondence solicited.

OFFERIAN, Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant sells Cincinnati Beer by the keg or bottle. When you want any send your orders to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant gives special attention to C. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whisky send to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., wants you boys in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

Buckley's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Itches, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Wm. M. Nisbet, may 2-17.

NOTICE NO 6448

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. June 24 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or his absence, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Jacksonville, on August 27th, 1887, to wit: David Schurz, Homestead Entry for the NE 1/4 of Sec. 25, T. 15, S. 10, E. 7, East, 2d 1st 23 1/2.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Ab. Little, J. M. Bonds, George Gorey, Aaron Mead, all of Jacksonville, Ala. J. G. HARRIS, Register.

July 2-10

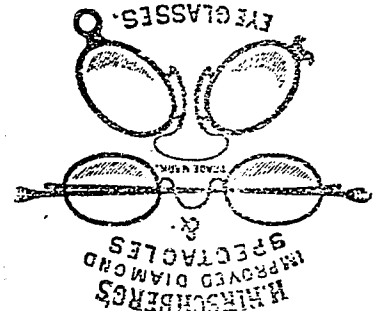
Lumber & Shingles.

Messrs. Nunnally & McKeen have recently erected a No. 1 steam saw mill and shingle machine, this and a half miles south of Jacksonville and are now prepared to fill orders promptly for all kinds of yellow pine lumber and shingles at moderate prices. Orders left with Cro-Bros., Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention. Extra fine bodies of timber to saw from.

HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY

NUNNELLY & McKEEN.

april 27th



For sale by ROWAN, DEAN & CO., Jacksonville, Ala.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL.

Attorneys at Law.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Established 30 Years.

H. A. SMITH,

ROME, GEORGIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer

School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Scrap books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencils, etc. Immense stock. Mail Paper, Stationery and Book, etc., etc., etc. sent from the manufacturer, sample sent on application.

Pianos and Organs

Special Agents for Chickering, Ithushen, Bent & Aron Pianos and Packard, Bay State and Mason & Hamlin Organs for cash or on installment plan.

april 27th

Attachment Notice.

J. J. Baer, Plaintiff,

vs.

John H. Gordon, Defendant.

Myrick & Bowman, Attorneys.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

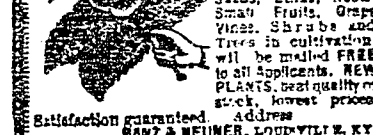
In Circuit Court.

It appearing that the above entitled case was instituted, in said county, the Plaintiff against the Defendant, John Gordon, that said Defendant is a non-resident of this State, who is parties to the State of Georgia but just exactly where is not known; that said Plaintiff has been, by the Sheriff of Calhoun County, Ala., returned to me, the Clerk of said Court, after having been to him executed, summoning said Defendant, Myrick & Bowman who are directed to, save in their possession, or under their control, property belonging to said defendant; that is, the above, and said defendant of the issuance of said attachment and the said execution thereof, also that said case stand for trial at the term of said Court to be held for said county, the place of holding the same, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1887. Given under my hand, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1887.

JOHN P. WEAVER.

Clerk Cir. Court Calhoun Co., Ala.

april 27th



W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE.

THE ONLY \$3 SHOE IN THE WORLD.

Shows the correct fit and shape of the foot, and is made of the best material, and is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BRIDGEVILLE, PA.

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Anniston Alabama

T. L. SWAN
 Jacksonville, A
 vo. Good Home Compan
 Georgia Home,
 Central City,
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Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

THE OLD FOGIES.

Three fogies be; grow a foot crawls, the wrinkle grows; grow bare the bonnet brown hair, the green and under the blue; blood runs calm as calm can be, we're old fogies—fogies three.

If we be fogies three, life still pulses in our veins; if the heart, be a sober wisdom in our brains, may have heard that Hope's a have, a fame a breath beyond the grave, what of that?—if wiser grown, make the passing day our own, a true joy where joy can be, a live our lives, through fogies three?

Though we be fogies three, we're not so dull as not to dine; we're not so cold to be cold with to beauty, and to wit, hope is less, our memory more, a sunning, brilliant as of yore, four o'clock in the afternoon, warm as morning and as noon, every age bears blessings free, though we're old fogies—fogies three.

LETTER FROM A MEXICAN VETERAN.

EULATON, ALA., Calhoun Co. Sept 5th., 1887.

About the middle of May, 1846, news reached us that Gen. Taylor was in danger of being pushed by the superior force of the Mexican army. The President of the United States made a call on volunteers to protect Taylor. An army of occupation, and the citizens of Texas who were threatened by the Government of Mexico. Such excitement and anxiety prevailed in any country, business was suspended and companies raised and ample facilities offered to transport relief to Gen. Taylor's Army. And in less time than a month, the 1st Alabama Reg. reported to Taylor on the ground for duty. The excitement subsided, thus giving us an opportunity to drill and prepare ourselves for the duty of a soldier. We remained on the river some months, and then we were ordered up to Caurago, four or five hundred miles. We were struck with the great contrast between us and that country in many respects. The size of the timber and their leaves, the kind of birds and their songs, the manner of their houses, and their dress, but above all their fencing and means of farming. Strange as it might appear it is nevertheless true, that we never saw a rail fence around their patches—posts were driven up and a pole laid on top and then barbed wire was leaned up on either side. This protects from every invasion. Remember that the woods are immensely crowded with shrubby chapparel and these are strong thorns that is a sure protection. Their houses are covered with tile or long grass that does very well in a dry hot country. They plant their corn and peas promiscuously by inserting a stick in the ground and depositing the seed. Different ages of corn and peas grow on the same ground. They have a plow used in Mexico. They have no plank and use no rules. Their floors are dirt or rock. The roofs of their houses are flat. I never saw a chimney in all our travels.

They make coal of the small timber to cook with, and to carry on town on their pack mules. They eat to-day what was cooked yesterday. They never eat hot food. They make coffee that grows in the woods. They make their own sugar, and eat no hog meat. Their principal meat is beef and mutton. They boil their potatoes, peas and cabbage altogether and make a thick soup. If they have bread, they buy a sour light bread. As their labor is light they are small eaters. The young boys employ their time in throwing the lariats and they become very expert. The chief articles of trade are oranges, lemons, pomegranates, pine apples, logwood and hides.

The ladies knit blankets worth from \$25 to \$50. This is a year's work. They are all fond of dancing and music. Cook fighting on Sunday is never neglected. The ladies wear hats made by them.

selves; the men likewise make their own hats.

Let me pass on to the battle of Veracruz, and to that famous castle—San Juan de Ulué. After we were detached from Gen. Taylor to Gen. Scott, at Veracruz we set suit to that point and when we were in sight, it occurred to me what I had read concerning that famous impregnable fortress, but I did not expect to see it constructed on a made foundation, a thousand yards from the city with a wall nine feet thick and mounted with four hundred cannons; nor did I expect to see the city covered with moss and all with flat roofs. When we neared the shore we could see nothing but beds of white sand—white as snow—and the clusters of prickly pears, which grew to the height of fifteen feet. After a dead silence of three days Gen. Scott summoned the enemy to surrender, when they refused. Our batteries of 60 guns opened fire on the city of Veracruz and the fire was returned by the city. The navy then opened also on the city. The castle opened on our breast-works, shooting over the city, but not knowing the distance their shots were not effective. The firing continued during the night.

The night scene was sublime, mixed with a shock of horror at the screams and lamentations of the sufferers. We could see the bombs with their fire flying with rainbow curve, and descending behind the walls of the city, and hear them explode, sending death and carnage in every direction. On the morning of the 25th of March a large white flag was suspended on the walls of the castle and the city, and the firing ceased. They surrendered 7000 troops 600 cannons and all their public stores, what a contrast. The evening before all was hostility, now all in friendship and trade. When we entered the city we could see what havoc our cannons had done. I would not attempt to enumerate the dead cats, dogs, mules, chickens and cows that had to be removed from the city. The people had for 30 miles brought all the to the city for safety.

G. D. JENNINGS.

Twelve Years of Terrible Torture.

The gentleman who furnished us with the following certificate was for years under the treatment of many physicians, and was dosed with all sorts of medicines, but without the least beneficial effects. Now, how he was finally cured and relieved from his internal suffering, is forcibly told in his own statement given below, to which we invite the earnest attention of all sufferers from the same dreadful affliction.

"I had been a tortured sufferer from articular and sciatic rheumatism for more than a dozen years—up to the year 1885. I had consulted various doctors and used multiform remedies without relief or any apparent benefit. In 1885 I was taken afresh with the severest acute symptoms of this disease in my feet and legs and hips, which made me a helpless invalid—unable to work or walk or help myself in any way. I was a miserable, helpless sufferer, and without hope of ever being cured. I had already exhausted my faith in doctor's remedies, and now concluded to take Swift's Specific as a forlorn hope.

"From the use of the first two bottles, I felt greatly benefited, which encouraged me to continue its use. I steadily improved. The inflammation left my joints, the sciatica disappeared, comfortable feeling was restored, my strength and flesh reinstated, and by the time I had taken two dozen bottles all my symptoms of rheumatism had entirely disappeared, and I felt well enough to resume my regular labors. I felt like a new man. I cannot attribute my miraculous and perfect cure to anything but the Swift Specific. I know that it alone cured me, for nothing else had done me any good for twelve years. I owe my restoration and strength for labor and religious duties alone to this grand remedy, and gladly make this statement for the benefit of all sufferers from this most torturing disease—rheumatism.

"O. W. WINFIELD, Union Point, Ga." Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

A Way to Break Up Monopolies in Commodities.

People continue to make futile complaint in regard to the pools, combinations, "trusts" and other forms of conspiracy for raising the prices of commodities. The latest of the conspiracies to destroy legitimate trade and harass the public is the "Trust" for controlling the envelope business. If a manufacturer of envelopes shall refuse to enter the combination he will be dealt with in a very effective manner. Goodwill will be sold to his customers by the manufacturers in the conspiracy at rates which will be ruinous to him, and he will have to either succumb or retire from business. The complaint against this kind of conspiracy is idle, for the reason that it cannot be easily reached in the Courts. While the members of the combination may be all known, and their nefarious methods thoroughly understood, they operate under no charter; they are subject to none of the restraints which the State imposes on private corporations, and have no common seal or place of business. So elusive are their operations that the Courts cannot take hold of them or the laws be so framed as to punish them and protect the public from their rapacity.

One effective method of dealing with this form of conspiracy would be to repeal the high protective duties behind which these combinations have been organized. The duty on envelopes is 25 per cent—a rate sufficiently high to prohibit foreign importations of the article and at the same time give American manufacturers complete control of the home market. But this advantage is accompanied by a serious drawback. When production is unduly stimulated by tariff bounties prices fall in the market and manufacturers enter into combinations in order to resist the decline. But for the tariff stimulus trade would not only be healthy and normal, but such conspiracies as the Bessemer steel combination, the Rubber "Trust," and other monopolies of a similar kind would not exist. Whenever manufacturers should undertake to raise prices the foreign goods could be brought in to redress the balance in favor of American consumers.

A striking proof of the effect of this method for breaking up a monopoly is afforded by the repeal of the duty on quinine. When the protective duty was in operation the manufacturers of this medicine of the fever sick were enabled to charge almost any price they pleased. At one time they were pleased to extort from the sick as much as \$4 an ounce. Judge Kelly [and Mr. Randall] in congress and the organs of tariff robbery protested that the duty would not reduce the retail price of quinine, and that it would only give foreign manufacturing chemists control of the American market. The result has falsified their predictions in every respect. American manufacturers continue to produce more quinine than is consumed in this country, and the price of this valuable remedial agent has gone down until it is within reach of the poorest victim of febrile disease. The effect of the repeal of the duty has been world wide, and the fever-stricken on the Nile and on the Mississippi, have reason to be grateful to Hon. S. S. Cox and other humane legislators for urging repeal.

But the repeal of the duty on quinine has left behind a long train of tariff exactions and inequities to harass the people. Instead of making impotent complaints about the extortions of monopoly, the only sure mode of extirpating it is to remove the source of its power, which is sustained by a barbarous tariff code. The remedy for the evil is not in the enactment of new laws of doubtful propriety, but in repealing old laws whose mischievousness is manifest.—Philadelphia Record.

"I'm coming, my darling, through the tall, waving corn, says the new love song. Been stealing her old man's pumpkins, likely.—Danceville Breeze.

Letter From Alabama.

from the Washington Vedette.

An old comrade, G. D. Cunningham, of Eulaton, Calhoun county, Alabama, sends his arrears for the Vedette and earnestly asks that we publish the following letter: "Mr. KENADAY—I complied with your request and filled out a blank sent me from Washington, and was proud of the compliment, but did not give my unknown friend a power of attorney to get his fee. My dear comrade, I am in a deplorable condition, with cancer in my face and eyes, only gone, and can see but little with the other. I must send you a line, though my friends have tried to stop me. But I must say a few words to my friends, the Secretary of the National Association, and a word to the veterans of the 1st Alabama Volunteers, who boasted that they were the flower of the State, that they belonged to families of honorable men. What I wish to say to you is this: The reason our boys have not done more to aid the Association is that they had no faith in getting justice while the ruling power exhibited such bitter feelings to the South. But as for our Secretary, and what he has done for the vets, they are highly pleased. I have heard praises going up from widows and their friends to the Secretary for his persistent efforts in their behalf and in behalf of his comrades. I now send you seven dollars. If this does not square up, you must wait till I draw again. I wish to say to you that I like your pluck, and that all you have done I think was done at the right place and at the right time. I now wish to ADDRESS MY OLD COMRADES OF THE 1ST ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS.

"You all know me. I have never seen a dollar of my money paid the Secretary published. If you have also been standing off with folded arms while he has been hunting and killing the bear, will you now come in with a yell that 'We have got him!' and bring in your claims for a share of the booty? You will draw a pension, doubtless, as long as you live; and will you not count up what incidental expenses the Secretary has had to pay from his own resources to procure the passage of the pension bill for his comrades? I want to feel assured that he be paid in full for the Vedette.

"Now let us see what the Secretary has done toward getting the bill passed. He has shown through his paper, month after month, and year after year, keeping it continually before Congress and the people, that it was the will of two thirds of the people of the United States that we should be punished. 2. That the army in Mexico had gained 1,000,000 square miles of territory and opened up communications from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also showed Congress and the people by statistics the vast amounts of gold and silver, &c., derived from this million acres of land, amounting to three billions of dollars, more than enough to cancel the national debt, the States' and county debts, and all the pensions for other wars. He has had to meet and refute, he has had to hunt every lost strayed Mexican veteran, and bid them to be of good cheer, and advised them what course to pursue in preparing their applications, and called them together to renew their old acquaintance and help one another. Who else would have done so all these years but our Secretary? He has had to furnish his own outfit, at his own risk. Who of you will not help? As for my part, I can do but little. I will try to pay for my paper at least. I have only had one draw, but will not be here to make another, I fear. Yours truly, G. D. CUNNINGHAM. Aged 69 years.

The average New York voter will have five tickets to choose from: the Democratic, Republican, United Labor, Henry George, Prohibition. It is probable that one or two more will enter the field before a reelection day.

BRIDGE BREAKS.

FIVE YOUNG PEOPLE GO DOWN IN THE WRECK.

Under a Carriage and Two Horses—Miraculous Escape—Gentleman Swims Ashore With a Lady—Rotted Timbers the Cause—Horse Saved—Carriage a Wreck.

Special to the Chattanooga Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Ga., Sept. 3.—An accident occurred near this place last night that surpasses anything of danger to be attended with as little injury as your correspondent has ever heard of. Several couples had been out attending a "jam-meeting" near this place. Among them were Horace McGhee and Miss Irene Jones, Charles Barton and Miss Hattie Huntington and Pierce Yarbrough and Miss May Chambers, a visiting young lady from Florida. They were in a three-seated vehicle and were returning from carrying Miss Jones home. Just one mile and a half from town is a country bridge, known as the "Ake bridge," over Big Cedar creek. It is about twenty-five feet above the water and the creek is eight feet deep. When they started on the middle span, which is about fifty feet long, it gave way entirely and threw them all into the creek, back and horses all on top of the young folks. It appears that as the bridge gave way the horses jumped for the standing span and caught on it with their front feet. This threw everything upside down.

Barton was the first to come up out of the water, and succeeded in getting to the bank. Yarbrough was the next, and then Miss Huntington beside him. With some difficulty they got from among the timbers and succeeded in getting out. Then McGhee came up between the horses and had to push them apart to get out. He found Miss Chambers struggling under a piece of timber near him and swam to shore with her. They were all completely submerged, and why they were not badly hurt by the falling timbers it is impossible to see. But fortunately they escaped with no broken bones and but few bruises. They went to a neighboring house while one of the boys came to town after another hack. The horses had to be cut out and then they swam ashore considerably bruised. Your correspondent visited the place this morning and it is the most complete wreck he ever saw. The hack was completely hidden two feet under water and was gotten out one piece at a time.

The bridge was built some ten years since and was at that time the best built bridge in the country. An inspection this morning shows that it was badly rotted and it is a wonder it has stood so well.

Mississippi Corn for Illinois.

The growing independence of the south is illustrated by a news item in the New Orleans Picayune, which states that Illinois farmers propose to transport thousands of hogs from the drought stricken regions of that state to northern Mississippi where corn is abundant.

The idea of fattening Illinois hogs on Mississippi corn would have been deemed the perfection of folly a few years ago. Mississippi then depended on Illinois and the other western states for almost all her supplies of meat and corn. This year the corn crop in Mississippi is very large, and there will be plenty to supply the wants of the unfortunate Illinois farmers.

This incident may serve to impress upon Mississippi, and the other states of the south, the importance of self-reliance.—Atlanta Constitution.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bedford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since then he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose life has been saved by this wonderful Discovery. Trial bottle free at W. M. Nisbet Drug Store.

Her First Sea Bath.

From Tid-Bits.

This is a truthful and most accurate description of how a woman acts when she first puts on a bathing suit and appears before the world in it. At first sight of it she giggles convulsively and titters out:

"Oh, I never, never can let anybody see me with that on!"

"Oh, yes you can. Put it on," cries some hardened companion who has been in before. "Everybody wears them."

"But I'll look so awful!"

"Who cares? Nobody'll know you."

Then she gets into it giggling furiously. "Oh, I just can't go out in it."

"Yes, you must."

"But how can I?"

"Bah, nobody'll notice you in the least."

"But I know I look perfectly dreadful."

"Well, everybody else looks so, too."

"I know, but I" (giggle). "I shall die if I see anybody I know."

"You ready?"

"Yes, I—I—guess so. Oh, I just don't believe I can go after all. Don't I look awful?"

"Pooh! No! Come on!"

"I can't bear to, Tee, hee, hee, hee!"

But she does, all the same, giggling frantically until she reaches the water, when she shrieks out:

"Oh, it's cold! Ugh! Hee, hee! I'll look so awful when I'm wet! O-o-o-h; it's dreadfully cold!"

And when she comes out and is dressed again she bores everybody she knows by saying over and over again:

"Oh, I think it's just lovely to bathe! I'm going in every day! Isn't it fun? I just love to lie down and let the waves run over me! I ain't one bit afraid now! I was awfully frightened at first! I don't mind my looks one bit now! I'd like to have my photograph taken in my bathing suit! It'd be jolly fun, wouldn't it? I got some water in my mouth, and isn't it salty? Oh, it's just splendid! I'm going in three times some days! I believe it'll do me good. Oh, I'm wild over bathing! It's just too perfectly lovely and jolly for anything!"

THE CHATSWORTH HORROR.

One Hundred and Twenty-Six People Killed Outright.

Special to the Chattanooga Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 3.—A railroad man in this city says that from statements made by one of the Toledo, Peoria & Western company's employees who worked at the Chatsworth wreck night and day till it was cleared away, he is convinced that 126 persons lost their lives at the place. This railroad employe says he personally knew of that number of bodies being taken out dead, which were shipped away to various parts of the country as rapidly as possible. This evidence is corroborated by statements of residents of Peoria visiting there. They say that a number of young men went out to the scene of the wreck on the first relief train and remained all day. They stated on their return that they had counted 110 bodies taken out by the time they left, and that it was believed that several more had been entirely consumed in the wreck.

A Kiss That Burned a Sawmill.

From the Pittsfield, Me., Advertiser.

The old sawmill has the credit of being burned by a kiss. The story is this: A certain elder had a son, and another elder had a daughter, and this young man had the presumption to kiss this daughter. The young lady's father had the young man arrested, and when the trial came on the inhabitants far and near left all their employments to attend a trial in which all were so vitally interested and which might be brought home to any of them at any moment. This old sawmill was shut down, and when the trial was going on took fire and was burned down. The affair cost the young man a fine of \$1 and costs of court.

The man who had rather be right than be President never looks opportunities.

A RAILROAD IN TROUBLE.

Judge Rufus Dorsey, of Atlanta, appointed Receiver of the Rome and Decatur Road.

For some time the Rome and Decatur railroad has been embarrassed financially. It was believed, however, that the company would be able to pull through without being drawn into court.

Yesterday Colonel Dan Callahan, the well known railway contractor, went before Judge Maddox at Rome, and asked him to appoint a receiver for the road. He based his petition upon the fact that the company was indebted to him in a very large sum, and he could not collect the money notwithstanding that he had repeatedly tried to do so.

The attorneys for the corporation stoutly combatted the petition, and argued that there was no necessity for the placing of the road in the hands of a receiver. Judge Maddox finally decided to grant the petition.

He appointed as receiver Judge Rufus Dorsey, of this city.

Judge Dorsey was authorized by the court to assume immediate and entire control of the company's affairs.

The trouble of the road is attributed to the recent failure of Grovesteen, Fell & Co., of New York, who were the bankers of the road.—Atlanta Constitution.

Land Hunting in the State of Arkansas.

From the Arkansas Traveler.

A man stopped near Patterson bayou and thus addressed an old fellow who stood with his arms resting on a fence:

"Do you live here?" he asked.

"Don't see me dyin' here, do you?"

"Ah, you are sportive. I have heard of this neighborhood and have the names of several people. Where is J. B. Mule?"

"Dead."

"Ah?"

"Ah, ha."

"What was the matter with him?"

"Sick."

"What sort of sickness?"

"Swamp fever."

"Let me see," (consulting a scrap of paper) "where is Tom W. Buck?"

"Dead."

"What did he die of?"

"Swamp fever."

"Humph. Where can I find Sim Bly?"

"In the graveyard."

"Swamp fever?"

"Yes."

"Do you know anything about Calvin Hunter?"

"Yes; laid him out."

"What was the matter with him?"

"Swamp fever."

"My friend, I have come into this neighborhood to buy land."

The native, smiling a welcome, replied:

"We've got the finest country on earth, podner, right here. I've got 260 acres that I'll let you have."

"How does it lie?"

"Fast rate."

"How's the water?"

"Best in the world."

"Land rich?"

"Cream couldn't hold a Lightning bug to it."

"How is this neighborhood in the way of health?"

"Sweet as a pre—finest you ever saw."

"No chills?"

"Not a one."

"Fever of any kind?"

"Not a fever."

"What about those fellows that died?"

"Ha—oh, them fellers. W'y you, see, they—they—w'y, they oughter died."

"That's all right, but I don't believe I want any land round here."

"You don't! W'y, confound your ugly hide, w'y didn't you tell me at first that you thought o' buyin' land an' I wouldn't a-said nothin' about them fellers dyin'! Blast your hidel you go around the country takin' advantage o' fellers this way. You don't know how to treat a gentleman. Move on, now, or I'll hurt you. Come cheatin' me out of a sale! Move on, I tell you!"

The idea of laughing in your sleeve originated with the funny bone.

The Republican.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

Gov. Sear has appointed Hon. James Green, of Ashville, to the office of Probate Judge of St. Clair county, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late incumbent.

Bishop Keener dedicates the new Methodist church here Sunday. Several families will attend from Choctawhatchee valley and others from elsewhere. The attendance will likely be very large.

The Crops.

We have been careful to enquire about the condition of the crops from gentlemen from all portions of the county this week, and the report is uniform that the crops are sadly cut off from various causes and the bright prospect of a few weeks back will not be realized. Corn seems to be the only thing that everybody counts on making enough of. The cotton will be very short. We can only hope now that a good price for cotton will in some degree compensate the farmers for the small yield of that crop.

NO LYNCH LAW.

The negro Joe Hall, who killed Mr. R. E. Lewis, of Cross Plains, a few days ago by a blow from a thrown brick, was captured at Rockmart and brought to jail here by way of Atlanta. It was said that the people about Cross Plains, who greatly esteemed Mr. Lewis, were much excited over the event and the bringing of the negro here by way of Atlanta was a precautionary measure to prevent a lynching. It is said that Tuesday night quite a body of mounted men came into Jacksonville and, after looking around the streets awhile, went away, firing pistols in the suburbs of the town. As in duty bound the Sheriff had taken all measures necessary to protect his prisoner from violence.

We can sympathize with the feelings of the friends and relatives of Mr. Lewis, but at the same time do not hesitate to say that this is no case for lynch law. The courts are amply able to punish for the crime and common observation teaches us that juries are not slow to punish negroes who assault white men. The negro has no influential friends or money to baffle the law or delay justice. It is reasonably certain he will not escape from the secure jail of Calhoun county before he can be tried. Then why should men violate the law themselves by anticipating the law and administering punishment in the case? There is no reason for it, and it is any persons yet harbor a thought of lynching in this case, we hope they will think better of it and abandon the idea. Let the law take its course. In the preservation of the law rests the security and happiness of all classes.

LATER.—Since the above was written Hall has been removed to the Talladega jail, and as cooler counsel has prevailed at Cross Plains, no attempt at lynching is now apprehended. This is well. It is better for all interests that the law be allowed to take its course.

Report of the Grand Jury.

The report of the Grand Jury published last week has elicited much favorable comment from people in all parts of the county. All old past issues, that have distracted and torn the county, were relegated to the domain of ancient history by this sensible jury and only living facts were dealt with. The county is to be congratulated over a return of harmony and fraternal feeling among all classes and sections within her borders. In concert of action and feeling and in the cultivation of a generous emulation between the sections and not bitter rivalry, only can the county grow and prosper as she should. God has blessed Calhoun above any other county in the State, perhaps, in natural resources, and it remains to her people to make her the foremost county in the State. The moral tone of the county, as shown by the grand jury report, is excellent. The people of the county in every book and corner are thrifty and wide awake to the opportunities of the present. United effort and cordial co-operation of all classes and sections of the county can work wonders under such a condition of things. The grand jury have done a good work in thus indicating to the people a complete forgetfulness of the past and a united movement forward to a better future.

The Oxford Echo has been changed to a semi-weekly and visits this office regularly now twice a week. We congratulate our brother of the Echo on this evidence of prosperity.

Tuesday a wandering preacher attracted much attention by the delivery of a sermon from the old court house steps. The town was full of people attending court and he soon got a big crowd; but as his harangue contained neither eloquence nor anything striking, the crowd soon left him to beat the air almost alone.

Handsome Present.

Tuesday's express brought to the new Methodist church of this place eighty-five yards of excellent carpet, the gift of Mr. Joe H. Francis, of New York. This liberality is characteristic of Mr. Francis. He has ample means and does not withhold his hand in works of charity and benevolence. Mr. Francis has the thanks of the members of the church here for his very handsome gift.

Elegant Chandeliers.

Mrs. Ida Baker, of Baltimore, has forwarded to the building committee of the new Methodist church here two elegant chandeliers, as a present, for which she has the warm thanks of our Methodist people. The father and mother of Mrs. Baker's husband had previously sent the committee one hundred dollars to help in the construction of the building. Mrs. Ida Baker is a daughter of Gen. Wm. H. Forney, of Jacksonville. In the days of her childhood Mrs. Baker was a pupil in the Methodist Sunday School here and many sweet memories to her cluster about the church. Her munificent gift was a token of love.

Information Wanted.

Mattie Coody, my daughter, left my house without my permission or any provocation and is strolling about the country. She left on the 22nd day of August, 1887. DESCRIPTION:—Light complexioned, sandy hair, stout build, weighs 130 to 140 lbs., about 14 years old. I would be very thankful for any information concerning her whereabouts. Respectfully,
NANCIE DENNIS, Jenkins, Ala.

The dummy line from Jacksonville to Anniston is a certainty of the near future. It will pay handsomely from the very start. It will be a great thing for the merchants of Anniston and would do a large freight business.

TEXAS ITEMS.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—After a long silence, I will let your readers hear from the Lone Star State again.

I am now living in Collin Co., on the black lands. It rained last week and, oh my! how the mud did stick. I think this is the finest farming country in the world. Crops are good here this year. I saw a field of corn that will make 70 bushels per acre. Cotton has been injured some by the bollworm. A cotton crop is in no wise a certainty here until you have the ties around it. The worms may eat it up or the wind may blow it away.

I find Alabamians everywhere I go. One of my nearest neighbors is Richard Prater who once lived in Cross Plains (and by the way his wife is related to the editor of the Republican.) Also John McCain who sold goods for Maj. Daily at Cross Plains for two years, and also for some one in Jacksonville. These are all splendid neighbors too and seem like kinfolks.

I am sorry to let your readers know that we failed to carry prohibition in Texas but we demonstrated one thing and that is, Texas has 140,000 men who are opposed to the saloon.

L. V. JOLLY.

Cherokee county, Ala., hosts of a negro who at the age of 104 years has been converted and baptised. The negro was formerly a slave of Mr. J. A. Bale, of Rome, he never took any stock in any of the religious meetings until a recent one sprung up in his neighborhood when he professed a change of heart.

The importance of voting the Democratic ticket straight may be seen in the present situation in California. The Democratic Governor of that State, stricken with paralysis, is likely to die, to be succeeded in the gubernatorial chair by the Republican Lieutenant-Governor.

GENERAL NEWS.

Secretary Lamar, some months ago, had a letter from an old lady in Ireland, asking if he knew where her son was. This kind hearted Secretary sent an inquiry on foot and found the son had killed a man and been hanged for it in one of the Territories. The Secretary hardly knows how to write to the old mother.

An Iowa editor closes a rhapsodical eulogium of his State in the following style: "When the roll call is sounded on the judgment day, and the heavens are rolled together as a scroll, and the revelations of wrecked and ruined worlds peel forth from the flat of eternal rest, I want to hang my weary bones on the galley rack of immortality and register in four line pica as a man from Iowa."

Mme. Huot, the anti-vivisectionist, delivered recently a sensational lecture in Paris, which caused such an uproar among the students and adherents of Pasteur present that the chairman, Maj. Marechal, was compelled to dismiss the audience before the close of the lecture. Mme. Huot is the lady who thought fit to interrupt the proceedings at the unveiling of the statue of the physiologist Claude Bernard by whistling with a key, and who during a recent lecture at the Sorbonne protested so loudly against Pasteur that even the gallant M. de Lesseps lost his patience and remonstrated with her.

A Washington special to the Birmingham Age gives an interview with Hon. W. C. Oates, in which that gentleman says: "No, it's not too early to place a Southerner on the ticket, but the reason one will not be placed there is because nothing can be gained by it. It will not add strength to the ticket; and that is the main thing. I am in favor of a western man. Carlisle and Morrison are both good men, but I would be afraid of losing some votes if these were elected. They are rather pronounced in the revenue reform ideas but nevertheless, I think they would do well." This means that Mr. Oates thinks the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency should not be an extremist on the tariff question. Mr. Oates is right. Carlisle and Morrison would do well enough if elected, but it would be decidedly risky to nominate either one of them.

The war between the cable and telegraph companies is for some unaccountable reason delayed. Wall street appears to be very anxious to know what the reason is. Perhaps the trouble will be settled by arbitration. The impression is growing that in the affairs of individuals as well as of nations arbitration produces as satisfactory results as war, and is far less costly.

It is of interest to take a retrospect of the past two years and a half of Democratic politics. The President entered his of what he proposed to do in a party sense. Under the circumstances of his surroundings and the pressure which has been brought to bear from all quarters, not to speak of threats and clamor, he has succeeded better than any of his predecessors who have undertaken such a herculean task. The reason that the mutterings of disappointment are no longer heard is because the young, vigorous and aggressive men of the party, who are abreast of the times, have been brought to the front, and the ancient barnacles who helped to scuttle the Democratic ship have been sent to the bottom. The political rubbish of the last quarter of a century has been thrown overboard, and the ship lightened and trimmed for the campaign of 1888.

However deep the contempt of the public may be for Jacob Sharp the bribers of the New York bonders, nothing but the most profound respect can be felt for Mrs. Sharp, who has shown a devotion to her convicted husband that is truly admirable.

The New York World asks: Must the swallow-tail go? and comes to the conclusion that it must, for the reason that its lease of popularity has already been remarkably long. It is probable that it will not go immediately, however, and there is therefore no occasion for your society men who have just supplied themselves with a new swallow-tail to be uneasy.

Three negroes escaped from the jail in Union Springs on Saturday morning last, when the jailer went into one of the cells to give the negroes breakfast. The alarm was given and soon quite a crowd of men were all three caught in about ten minutes and returned to their cell. There are about twenty prisoners now in the jail, most of whom were convicted at the last term of the Bullock Circuit Court and sentenced to the chain-gang or penitentiary, and they will be carried forward this week to serve out their sentences.

An End to Bone Scraping. Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by W. M. Nisbet. No 5.

Tax Collectors Appointments.

FIRST ROUND.

The undersigned Tax Collector of Calhoun county will attend the appointments given below for the purpose of collecting the State and county tax for the year 1887. I will be in Jacksonville the last ten days in December for the purpose of receiving tax from all parts of the county. All tax is delinquent after the last day of December 1887.

Beat 1—Jacksonville, Saturday Oct. 1st.
Beat 3—Four Mile Springs, Monday Oct. 3d.
Beat 3—Weavers Station, Tuesday Oct. 4th.
Beat 8—Green's School House, Wednesday Oct. 5th.
Beat 9—Cross Plains, Thursday Oct. 6th.
Beat 16—Ladiga, Friday Oct. 7th.
Beat 17—DeArmanville, Tuesday Oct. 11th.
Beat 12—Choctawhatchee, Wednesday Oct. 12th.
Beat 12—Davisville, Thursday Oct. 13th.
Beat 11—White Plains, Friday Oct. 14th.
Beat 10—Cross Roads, Saturday Oct. 15th.
Beat 4—Ganaways School House, Tuesday Oct. 18th.
Beat 4—Bynum, Wednesday Oct. 19th.
Beat 14—Sulphur Springs, Thursday Oct. 20th.
Beat 5—Polkville, Friday Oct. 21st.
Beat 2—Alexandria, Saturday Oct. 22d.
Beat 6—Griffin's Store, Tuesday Oct. 25th.
Beat 6—Peeks Hill, Wednesday Oct. 26th.
Beat 7—Hollingsworths, Thursday Oct. 27th.
Beat 13—Oxford, Friday Oct. 28th.
Beat 15—Anniston, Saturday Oct. 29th.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Tax Collector.

NOTICE NO 6645.

Land office at Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 6, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Oct. 24th, 1887, viz: Sarah J. HARRIS, claiming 1600 for Francis No. 20, Section 31 T. 12 S. R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Simon Shurtner, Ferny Pence, Wesley A. Neal, Ballis A. Fraterall of Cross Plains, Ala.
J. G. HARRIS, Register.

NOTICE NO 6648.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 7, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Oct. 25th, 1887, viz: James P. Posey, claiming 1600 for Francis No. 10, 15 and 16, Section 31 T. 12 S. R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Fugleender, George W. Freeman, of Cross Plains, Ala.; Thomas Littlejohn, William A. Wilson, of Jacksonville, Ala.
J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Sept 10-61
KELLY & SMITH
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties.

NEW RAILROAD.

We have just received a full stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

Hams, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Rice, Grits, Hominy, Oat and Graham Flakes, Graham Flour, Sugar, Brown, Light Brown, Granulated, Loaf and Pulverized, Coffee, Parched and Green, Tea, Black, Green and Mixed, Soda, and Oysters, Salmon, Chip Beef, Corned Beef, Canned Peaches, Pears, Apples &c.

ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WOODEN WARE,

BROOMS, BASKETS &C.

ALSO

HARDWARE,

Glass Ware, Queens Ware &c.

Wagons, Buggies and Harness.

We are headquarters for

BAGGING AND TIES THIS SEASON.

Goods to the amount of \$1 delivered free of charge within the corporate limits. We want 100 dozen Eggs, 200 Chickens, 50 pounds of Butter. We are anxious to please. Call and examine our prices. Respectfully,
PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

Guardian's Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., the undersigned, as Guardian of Mollie Pincen, a minor, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder or cash, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday next, the 3rd of October 1887, the following real estate, viz: The NW 1/4 of Section 20, Township 14, and Range 8, East, that lies east of Tallassee-hatchie Creek being 35 acres more or less, and also the SW 1/4 of said NW 1/4 of same section township and range, lying and being in Calhoun county, Ala., near the town of Jacksonville, containing in all 75 acres more or less.

A. J. PINSON,
Guardian.

sept10-3t

Special Court.

LETTING OF THE POOR HOUSE &c. Notice is hereby given that a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of Calhoun county, Ala., will be held, commencing on the 4th day of October 1887, and continuing until the business is disposed of, for the purpose of letting out the Poor House for the year 1888, and also attending to any other business of interest to the county or any of its citizens; and at said court, on said 4th day of October 1887, at the office of the Probate Judge of said county, will be let the Poor House for the year 1888, commencing Jan. 1st, at the price of \$6.50 per month for each pauper received into said poor house for the time they remain, and the court reserves the right to reject any and all bids or proposals. Those desiring to keep said Poor House, can deposit their proposals with the Probate Judge at any time up to 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 4th 1887.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

aug20-30d

Notice to Creditors.

Letters of administration upon the estate of David T. Ledbetter deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 10th day of August, 1887, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBT. L. ARNOLD,
Administrator.

aug20-3t

In Chancery.

Rowan, Dean & Co., In Chancery
H. T. Snow, at Jacksonville, Ala.
L. E. Snow et als. }
In this cause it is made to appear to the Register in Chancery for the 9th District of the North Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, by affidavit of S. D. G. Brothers, of complainant's solicitors that the defendant H. T. Snow and L. E. Snow are both non residents of this State, and that they reside in the State of Arkansas, postoffice unknown to defendants, and further that the said defendants are over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun aforesaid, for four consecutive weeks requiring the said defendants H. T. & L. E. Snow to appear and plead to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 5th day of September next or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them the said H. T. & L. E. Snow defendants aforesaid.

Done at office in Jacksonville, Alabama on this 19th day of July 1887.
WM. M. HANES,
Register.

July 30-14

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Great relief in cases of Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Lungs, and Bladder.

Hay Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injury to the Sensitive Organs.

A Part of the Balm is applied to each nostril, and is quickly absorbed, effecting a complete cure of the catarrh of the head, throat, lungs, and bladder.

It relieves the head from additional cold, completely heals the sore and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

A thorough treatment will cure.

Price 50 cents at drug stores; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

Circles are free.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

Catarrh is Not a Blood Disease.

No matter what parts it may finally effect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this dreadful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is "here to stay" in a few days. Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages.

Livery and Sale Stable.

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules sold and stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with stringency of the times.

J. T. NUNNELLY.

NUNNELLY & SKELTON,

UNDERTAKERS

Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets, Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Main business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala. sept19t

NUNNELLY & SKELTON

CHEAP

PROPERTY

—FOR—

SALE

—BY THE—

JACKSONVILLE

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND

INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county. For particulars address above.

No. 1--C. Martin.

Two Hundred and Sixty acres (260) 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in Grass, of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the State, has and excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant house, barns, stables &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and machinery; also an excellent business house. 12 1/2 miles from Jacksonville, 11 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. 4 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best Calhoun county.—\$6000.

No. 2--Wm. Reed.

Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, to Railroads pass through, E. T. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation.—\$400.

No. 3--J. L. Hughes.

About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east of Cross Plains. E. & W. R. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bottom, 175 to 200 acres farming 60 to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese. Several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved.

No. 4--F. Dodgen.

One Hundred and Sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 wells, tenant house, 1 framed or cotton or store house, 60 to 70 acres cleared, balance finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other half heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles from E. & W. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. Good resair. Price \$1000.

No. 5--G. W. Arnold.

Two hundreds acres, 3 1/2 miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E. T. & V. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jacksonville. Price \$2000.

Twelve Lots \$250 to \$300 each in Jacksonville.

4 Dwellings from \$1000 to \$4000 in Jacksonville.

1 Brick store room in Jacksonville.

3 frame buildings on square a bargain.

Half interest in Lead Mine land 6 miles west Jacksonville (mineral interest reserved.)

241 acres near Jacksonville.

560 acres near Germania.

71 acres in Choctawhatchee Valley

July 23-31.

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

BY SAVOYARD—NO. 68.

How can a nation that is as yet unable to fully supply its own market successfully compete for the control of others.—[Senator Jones.]

It is difficult to imagine what an honorable Senator was driving when he delivered himself of the foregoing, though it is fair to assume that he thinks America yet an infant that would starve death unless fed on protection. Carried out to its logical and inevitable conclusion Senator Jones' idea would totally destroy communication between people of different nationalities. It would in every ship that sails the sea and make every nation a world of itself.

Senator Dawes hopes to see the day when our manufacturers will supply the home market and a surplus to be sent to foreign countries, and there sold cash; the ship returning empty, it will be observed that we are supplying our own markets, and foreigner is to land anything on shores to swap for what we want. That is not the way the world's commerce has been regulated in the past, and trade opened under the same laws that governed it when Isaac married Rebecca.

Here is Cuba that has a large surplus of sugar, and Minnesota a large surplus of flour. Cuba wants flour and Minnesota wants sugar. They are ready to swap and both be benefitted, leaving sugar enough in Cuba and flour enough in Minnesota to supply everybody, but Senator Dawes and other protectionists step in and say: "That is ruinous; we can't trade with other nations until we produce everything in this country that we want." When time comes—and nobody but gold-granny thinks it will ever come—what the devil will be the result of our trading with anybody? No other people will have anything we want, for we will be supplied with everything.

Protection is losing ground in this country. Except in Virginia, Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee the Democratic party demanding a reduction—not reduction of the tariff. Even in Pennsylvania Sam Randall could hold his forces in line, but was compelled to kiss Scott's rod and agree to a platform that demanded reduction. In Ohio Democracy planted itself firmly upon a policy of cheaper necessities of life instead of cheaper whiskey and tobacco. In Iowa the Democratic party is equally emphatic and the Republican convention of that State favored a reduction of tariff. The President of the United States and his Secretary of the Treasury recommend a reduction of the tariff as the proper means of reducing the treasury surplus. The sentiment is growing every day and the people may expect relief before the expiration of the first session of the next Congress.

Let every farmer keep a sharp eye on his Representative in Congress. If he votes for a reduction of the tariff applaud him; if he votes to discard him; and if he votes for a continuation of the tariff, rebuke him, and keep him in the pockets of the people next year.

The Same Old Buttons.

There is a man in Americus Ga. who has the same brass buttons he cut from an old ragged jacket twenty years ago that were for four years in Virginia following the standard of Lee. He wears the same buttons on a blue uniform and can be seen upon the streets every day, but the uniform of a corporation and not the uniform of a soldier. When he is worn by his opponents in time that tried man's souls, he regards his buttons as priceless treasures and keeps them as bright as polished as when they shone dependent upon the battle field, Americus Ga. Republican.

TWENTY ACRES ENOUGH.

The Experiences of a Southwest Georgia Farmer.

Americus Ga., Itconder.

On the edge of the city lives a gentleman who has a little farm of twenty acres. He is an ardent agriculturist and has had much practical experience in farming. His business in the city takes up so large a portion of his time that he has only a little time, morning and evening to devote to his little farm, but that little time is his delight. In conversing with him a few days ago, about the proposed county exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition and State fair, we remarked that Sumter certainly ought to make a grand display with so great a variety of products.

"That is so," said he. "I believe I could furnish twenty varieties of products off my little place alone."

"Well, suppose you enumerate what you have grown and are growing, and we will make a list of them and see how they foot up."

"All right. We will take field crops first. I have got two varieties of cotton, white corn, golden dent corn, sweet corn, pop corn and kafir corn. I had corn meal from new corn on the 4th of July, and on the same day planted corn which will mature before frost. Speckled peas, clay peas, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, spring oats, fall oats, barley, rye, wheat, green sugar cane, early amber sorghum cane, kershaw squashes, Spanish ground peas, German millet, pearl millet, sossamum or benne, crabgrass hay, crowfoot grass bermuda grass, red clover. Then in fruits I have peaches from the first of May to the first of November, apples, pears, quinces, plums, grapes—twenty varieties, ripening from June to frost—figs, blackberries, strawberries, pomegranates. In vegetables I have an almost endless variety—all that can be grown in the temperate and semi-tropical zones."

Here we have twenty-seven varieties of field crops, eleven kinds of fruits, and vegetables almost without number, on twenty acres of ground. What a variety, then, can the whole county exhibit! There is probably not a section on the globe that can show so great a variety of products as southwest Georgia, and Sumter is one of the wealthiest and most productive counties in the section. All we have to do is to collect our products, arrange them systematically, and we can make a show that will command the admiration of the world.

SPANISH GROUNDPEAS.

"Do you want to see the salvation of the south?" asked an amateur farmer of us yesterday morning, as he marched into our sanctum with a couple of bundles of dark green foliage.

We confessed our desire to see such and he laid upon our table the bundles of foliage, with the remark—"There it is, Spanish groundpeas."

He then informed us that it was the cheapest and best feed for stock that could be raised, combining both forage and corn. The stalks grow from two to three feet in height, are heavily leaved and succulent. On the roots are grown the peas, which are larger than the ordinary ground-pea and are more prolific. The stalks grow upright and branching, instead of trailing upon the ground, as do those of the ordinary ground-pea. When the peas are matured, the stalks are pulled up, the peas clinging to the roots, and are thrown into small piles, where they soon cure in the sun, making a most excellent fodder, while the peas have all the fattening qualities of corn. As a food for a cattle it cannot be excelled, and is especially fine for milk cattle. These peas can be grown upon the poorest ground, and indeed seem to do as well as when richly fertilized. When they are grown in large quantities the practice is to mow off the vines, cure them into hay, and then turn the hogs into the field to fatten upon the peas. If desired the peas can be easily stripped off the vines after they are cured and can be

readily sold in the market at one dollar per bushel.

Our enthusiastic friend made the following comparison between raising corn and Spanish peas upon poor ground: "On ground that will raise ten bushels of corn to the acre forty bushels of peas and two tons of forage can be raised. Estimating the corn at 75 cents per bushel, we have \$7.50, while the fodder is probably worth \$2.50 making a total of \$10. Estimating the peas at 50 cents per bushel, we have \$20, and the forage at 50 cents per hundred, we have \$20, making a total of \$40. And in this I have really estimated the peas at half their market value. I tell you it is a big thing, and one which our farmers will do well to investigate."

ALABAMA COTTON CROP.

An Unbroken Report of Falling off in Estimates.

Alabama Cor. N. O. Cotton World.

Lauderdale—I never saw a crop fail so fast and so much in thirty days as the present one.

Colbert—No August crop at all; condition not good; shedding.

Fayette—Dry weather, rust and worms.

Lawrence—Fruiting over, of course the late rains will cause some bolls to mature, but not to any considerable extent.

Morgan—Great damage from rust and shedding.

Blount—Warm with local showers and favorable to the crop generally.

Franklin—Damage has resulted from shedding of fruit.

Madison—The hot, parching sun during the month wilted the plant, the dew was not sufficient to revive before the heat next day and a continuation stopped fruitage.

Marshall—Considerable shedding of fruit and some rust.

Etowah—The August crop a failure. Cotton has gone too much to weed and failed to take on a middle crop.

St. Clair—Crop in a fair condition, about having made at this late and the weather being extremely favorable at present.

Jackson—Picking has not begun; will become general about September 15.

DeKalb—The cotton has dropped a good many young bolls on account of the dry weather.

Pickens—The continuous hot and dry weather, with rust, has materially damaged the crop. Growth on sandy lands and uplands has ceased and much of the crop opening prematurely, thereby damaging the staple. The crop will be about as last year on an average.

Greene—We had the prospect of a splendid crop—we have the prospect for a poor one.

Sumter—Twenty five per cent. damages from worms, dry weather and rust.

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A Perfectly Well Man Again.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 8, 1887.

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A Flutter Among the False Gods—The Money Devil's Gospel of Protection—The Robber Tariff and the Ten Commandments.

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with glittering, golden fruit, to tempt and ruin yet another generation of moneymaniacs, and to stretch over the South the baleful shadow it has cast over the North.

Nay, nor is this all. There are those at the South who, instead of holding up the mirror to the life and leaving it to reflect the truth, its back to the people, and—with the horrible procession of wantonness and wretchedness before their eyes—read out to those it is their duty to instruct, the devil's lesson of vast fortunes, splendid cities, palatial mansions, which—and not the wantonness and wretchedness they would conceal—are heralded as the result of twenty-five years of licensed stealing, begun in the necessities of war, to be continued through an era of peace by every manner of outrage and fraud.

It is a blot upon civilization that it is so. It proves that, even at the South, the experience of a common and universal ruin, has not lessened man's inhumanity to man; that the sublime teachings of disaster are paling before the tawdry tinsel which the arch fiend holds up before the poor and credulous; and that there is no illusion so transparent, and no baseness so infinite, as to be unable to set up their shrines and to find their oracles. But shall we despair? Shall we not rather resist with stout hearts and proclaim the truth with a louder voice? How simple that truth is! Here it is set forth in ten plain articles of faith, dear to all good men, and given to the world by the Giver of all laws, the great, good, all-seeing, all-knowing God of the Universe!

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in Heaven, above or that is in the earth, beneath or that is in the water under the earth."

"Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them; for I, the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me."

"And showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments."

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

"Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work;

"But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates;

"For in six days the Lord made Heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it."

"Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

"Thou shalt not kill."

"Thou shalt not commit adultery."

"Thou shalt not steal."

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour."

"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his man servant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour's."

There is one of these ten commandments of God which the worship of the Money Devil has not led men to violate, and there is no one of them from whose violation the Money Devil's Gospel of Protection does not draw some sustenance. That gospel is opposed to every right, human and divine. It inculcates a mean idolatry of wealth for wealth's sake. It causes men to deny their Maker and to dishonor the authors of their being. It desecrates the holy Sabbath. It kills, lies and steals. It produces only those vast, unequal contrasts of life, out of which proceed the terrible wrongs

against which the bread winners and the wage earners everywhere are protesting to Heaven and in the sight and hearing of their fellow-man. And yet, intelligent people, calling themselves Christians, and swathed in ill got silks and fine raiment, boldly proclaim it and dare to talk about "the dignity of labor" and "protection of our home industries."

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

The Advertiser reports new corn offered at forty cents in Moulton and no buyers.

The Selma people are giving the Salvation Army folks a respectful hearing.

The school census at Huntsville shows an even thing between the boys and girls, 444 each sex.

The female college at La Fayette opened with eighty-five, and the boys' school with thirty-five pupils.

The Bell Green News says that the Wheel (the new so-called agricultural society) at that place, numbering fifty seven, has adjourned forever.

Hayneville Examiner: Alabama is a greater and more prosperous state to-day than ever before. She has more railroads, finer cities, more school houses and prettier women than ever dotted the same number of square miles since the tears of night kissed the flowers of Eden's garden.

The Athens Democrat says: Last week Mr. G. W. Vandegrift, real estate agent, sold to parties in Decatur Mr. John Hill's plantation, near the state line, in this county, consisting of 1,515 acres for \$22,500 per acre. The sale amounted to \$34,087 50 in cash. This is a large sum of money to receive for one tract of land, and should greatly encourage our farmers to improve their lands.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

The Hawk and the Snake.

Mr. J. L. McGlaun, one day this week, discovered a hawk and a large black snake engaged in a "tussle." He supposed that the hawk had caught the snake, and was carrying him to its young, when the snake, by some means, coiled itself around the hawk and they both came to the ground. Mr. McGlaun says the snake would have killed the hawk, had he not appeared upon the scene, and exterminated both of them.—Marion Ga. Patriot.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Moxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle, and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by W. M. Nix.

The South Sea Islanders, at their last missionary meeting, raised \$1531 for a new yacht to carry the gospel to New Guinea.

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

BY SAVOYARD—NO. 68.

"How can a nation that is as yet unable to fully supply its own needs, successfully compete for the control of others."—Senator Daves.

It is difficult to imagine what the honorable Senator was driving at when he delivered himself of the foregoing, though it is fair to assume that he thinks America an infant that would starve to death unless fed on protection. Carried out to its logical and inevitable conclusion Senator Daves' idea would totally destroy all communication between people of different nationalities. It would turn every ship that sails the sea and make every nation a little world of itself.

Senator Daves hopes to see the day when our manufacturers will supply the home market and have a surplus to be sent to foreign countries, and there sold on the ship returning empty. It will be observed that we are supplying our own markets, and a foreigner is to land anything on our shores to swap for what we have. That is not the way the world's commerce has been regulated in the past, and trade operates under the same laws that prevailed when Isaac married Rebecca.

Here is Cuba that has a large surplus of sugar, and Minnesota a large surplus of flour. Cuba wants flour and Minnesota wants sugar. They are ready to swap and both be benefitted, leaving sugar enough in Cuba and flour enough in Minnesota to supply everybody, but Senator Daves and other protectionists step in and say: "That is ruinous; we can not trade with other nations until we produce everything in this country that we want." When all time comes—and nobody but old granny thinks it will ever come—what the devil will be the reason of our trading with anybody? No other people will have anything we want, for we will be supplied with everything.

Protection is losing ground in this country. Except in Virginia, Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee the Democratic party is demanding a reduction—not a removal—of the tariff. Even in Pennsylvania Sam Randall could hold his forces in line, but was compelled to kiss Scott's rod and go to a platform that demanded reduction. In Ohio Democracy planted itself firmly upon a policy of cheaper necessities of life instead of cheaper whisky and brandy. In Iowa the Democratic party is equally emphatic and the Republican convention of that State favored a reduction of tariff. The President of the United States and his Secretary of Treasury recommend a reduction of the tariff as the proper way of reducing the treasury surplus. The sentiment is growing every day and the people may get relief before the expiration of the first session of the next Congress.

Let every farmer keep a sharp eye on his Representative in Congress. If he votes for a reduction of the tariff applaud him; if he votes to discard him; and if he votes for a continuation of the tariff, let him pay up \$120,000 surplus annually that ought to be in the pockets of the people, rebuke him, and keep him there next year.

The Same Old Buttons.

There is a man in Americus Ga. who has the same brass buttons on his jacket twenty years ago that were for four years in Virginia following the standard of Lee. He wears the same buttons on a blue uniform and can be seen upon the battle field of a corporation and not the field of a battle. When his buttons are as bright as when they shone upon the battle field, Americus Ga. Republican.

TWENTY ACRES ENOUGH.

The Experiences of a Southwest Georgia Farmer.

Americus Ga., Recorder.

On the edge of the city lives a gentleman who has a little farm of twenty acres. He is an ardent agriculturist and has had much practical experience in farming. His business in the city takes up so large a portion of his time that he has only a little time, morning and evening, to devote to his little farm, but that little time is his delight. In conversing with him a few days ago, about the proposed county exhibit at the Atlanta exposition and State fair, we remarked that Sumter certainly ought to make a grand display with so great a variety of products.

"That is so," said he. "I believe I could furnish twenty varieties of products off my little place alone."

"Well, suppose you enumerate what you have grown and are growing, and we will make a list of them and see how they foot up."

"All right. We will take field crops first. I have got two varieties of cotton, white corn, golden dent corn, sweet corn, pop corn and kafir corn. I had corn meal from new corn on the 4th of July, and on the same day planted corn which will mature before frost. Speckled peas, clay peas, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, spring oats, fall oats, barley, rye, wheat, green sugar cane, early amber sorghum, cane, kershaw squashes, Spanish ground peas, German millet, pearl millet, sesamum or benne, crabgrass hay, crowfoot grass, bermuda grass, red clover. Then in fruits I have peaches from the first of May to the first of November, apples, pears, quinces, plums, grapes—twenty varieties, ripening from June to frost—figs, blackberries, strawberries, pomegranates. In vegetables I have an almost endless variety—all that can be grown in the temperate and semi-tropical zones."

Here he has twenty-seven varieties of field crops, eleven kinds of fruits, and vegetables almost without number, on twenty acres of ground. What a variety, then, can the whole county exhibit! There is probably not a section on the globe that can show so great a variety of products as southwest Georgia, and Sumter is one of the wealthiest and most productive counties in the section. All we have to do is to collect our products, arrange them systematically, and we can make a show that will command the admiration of the world.

SPANISH GROUNDPEAS.

"Do you want to see the salvation of the south?" asked an amateur farmer of us yesterday morning, as he marched into our sanctum with a couple of bundles of dark green foliage.

We confessed our desire to see such and he laid upon our table the bundles of foliage, with the remark—"There it is, Spanish groundpeas."

He then informed us that it was the cheapest and best feed for stock that could be raised, combining both forage and corn. The stalks grow from two to three feet in height, are heavily leaved and succulent. On the roots are grown the peas, which are larger than the ordinary ground-pea and are more prolific. The stalks grow up straight and branching, instead of trailing upon the ground, as do those of the ordinary ground-pea. When the peas are matured, the stalks are matured, the stalks are pulled up, the peas clinging to the roots, and are thrown into small piles, where they soon cure in the sun, making a most excellent fodder, while the peas have all the fattening qualities of corn. As a food for a cattle it cannot be excelled, and is especially fine for milk cattle. These peas can be grown upon the poorest ground, and indeed seem to do as well as when richly fertilized. When they are grown in large quantities the practice is to mow off the vines, cure them into hay, and then turn the hogs into the field to fatten upon the peas. If desired the peas can be easily stripped off the vines after they are cured and can be

readily sold in the market at one dollar per bushel.

Our enthusiastic friend made the following comparison between raising corn and Spanish peas upon poor ground: "On ground that will raise ten bushels of corn to the acre forty bushels of peas and two tons of forage can be raised. Estimating the corn at 75 cents per bushel, we have \$7.50, while the fodder is probably worth \$2.50 making a total of \$10. Estimating the peas at 50 cents per bushel, we have \$20, and the forage at 50 cents per hundred, we have \$20, making a total of \$40. And in this I have really estimated the peas at half their market value. I tell you it is a big thing, and one which our farmers will do well to investigate."

ALABAMA COTTON CROP.

An Unbroken Report of Falling off in Estimates.

Alabama Cor. N. O. Cotton World.

Lauderdale—I never saw a crop fail so fast and so much in thirty days as the present one.

Colbert—No August crop at all; condition not good; shedding.

Fayette—Dry weather, rust and worms.

Lawrence—Fruiting over, of course the late rains will cause some bolls to mature, but not to any considerable extent.

Morgan—Great damage from rust and shedding.

Blount—Warm with local showers and favorable to the crop generally.

Franklin—Damage has resulted from shedding of fruit.

Madison—The hot, parching sun during the month wilted the plant, the dew was not sufficient to revive before the heat next day and a continuation stopped fruitage.

Marshall—Considerable shedding of fruit and some rust.

Etowah—The August crop a failure. Cotton has gone too much to weed and failed to take on a middle crop.

St. Clair—Crop in a fair condition, about having made at this late and the weather being extremely favorable at present.

Jackson—Picking has not begun; will become general about September 15.

DeKalb—The cotton has dropped a good many young bolls on account of the dry weather.

Pickens—The continuous hot and dry weather, with rust, has materially damaged the crop. Growth on sandy lands and uplands has ceased and much of the crop opening prematurely, thereby damaging the staple. The crop will be about as last year on an average.

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In this Gospel of Mammon the Book of Thieves, which teaches the doctrine of Protection, stands as the wisdom of Solomon. It ought to be richly illustrated in the Rogues' Gallery now on exhibition in Canada. Each of these refugees is a living example of the practical workings of the Protectionist Gogma, which promulgates the virtue and proposes the policy of taking money from one man to give it to another man, and of making the Government the agent of the robbery. "What more have we done," exclaim these outcasts, "than the rest who are every day robbing Peter without dreaming of paying Paul? We are simply unfortunate." No man can, logically, contradict them. They are the rotten fruitage of the Protectionist upas tree. Meanwhile the upas tree is allowed to stand in the middle of the garden loaded

with glittering, golden fruit, to tempt and ruin yet another generation of moneymaniacs, and to stretch over the South the baleful shadow it has cast over the North.

Nay, nor is this all. There are those at the South who, instead of holding up the mirror to the life and leaving it to reflect the truth, its back to the people, and—with the horrible procession of wantonness and wretchedness before their eyes—read out to those it is their duty to instruct, the devil's lesson of vast fortunes, splendid cities, palatial mansions, which—and not the wantonness and wretchedness they would conceal—are heralded as the result of twenty-five years of licensed stealing, begun in the necessities of war, to be continued through an era of peace by every manner of outrage and fraud.

It is a blot upon civilization that it is so. It proves that, even at the South, the experience of a common and universal ruin, has not lessened man's inhumanity to man; that the sublime teachings of disaster are piling before the tawdry tinsel which the arch fiend holds up before the poor and credulous; and that there is no illusion so transparent, and no baseness so infinite, as to be unable to set up their shrines and to find their oracles. But shall we despair? Shall we not rather resist with stout hearts and proclaim the truth with a louder voice? How simple that truth is! Here it is set forth in ten plain articles of faith, dear to all good men, and given to the world by the Giver of all laws, the great, good, all-seeing, all-knowing God of the Universe!

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in Heaven, above or that is in the earth beneath or that is in the water under the earth."

"Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them; for I, the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me."

"And showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments."

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

"Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work;

"But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates;

"For in six days the Lord made Heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it."

"Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

"Thou shalt not kill."

"Thou shalt not commit adultery."

"Thou shalt not steal."

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour."

"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour's."

There is one of these ten commandments of God which the worship of the Money Devil has not led men to violate, and there is no one of them from whose violation the Money Devil's Gospel of Protection does not draw some sustenance. That gospel is opposed to every right, human and divine. It inculcates a mean idolatry of wealth for wealth's sake. It causes men to deny their Maker and to dishonor the authors of their being. It desecrates the holy Sabbath. It kills, lies and steals. It produces only those cast, unequal constraints of life, out of which proceed the terrible wrongs

against which the bread winners and the wage-earners everywhere are protesting to Heaven and in the sight and hearing of their fellow-man. And yet, intelligent people, calling themselves Christians, and swathed in ill got silks and fine raiment, boldly proclaim it and dare to talk about "the dignity of labor" and "protection of our home industries."

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

The Advertiser reports new corn offered at forty cents in Moulton and no buyers.

The Selma people are giving the Salvation Army folks a respectful hearing.

The school census at Huntsville shows an even thing between the boys and girls, 444 each sex.

The female college at La Fayette opened with eighty-five, and the boys' school with thirty-five pupils.

The Bell Green News says that the Wheel (the new so-called agricultural society) at that place, numbering fifty seven, has adjourned forever.

Hayneville Examiner: Alabama is a greater and more prosperous state to-day than ever before. She has more railroads, finer cities, more school houses and prettier women than ever dotted the same number of square miles since the tears of night kissed the flowers of Eden's garden.

The Athens Democrat says: Last week Mr. G. W. Vandergrift, real estate agent, sold to parties in Decatur Mr. John Hill's plantation, near the state line, in this county, consisting of 1,515 acres for \$22.50 per acre. The sale amounted to \$34,087.50 in cash. This is a large sum of money to receive for one tract of land, and should greatly encourage our farmers to improve their lands.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

The Hawk and the Snake.

Mr. J. L. McGlaun, one day this week, discovered a hawk and a large black snake engaged in a "tussle." He supposed that the hawk had caught the snake, and was carrying him to its young, when the snake, by some means, coiled itself around the hawk and they both came to the ground. Mr. McGlaun says the snake would have killed the hawk, had he not appeared upon the scene, and exterminated both of them.—Marion Ga. Patriot.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. T. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by W. M. Nisbit.

The South Sea Islanders, at their last missionary meeting, raised \$131 for a new yacht to carry the gospel to New Guinea.

The Republican.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

JACKSONVILLE.

A MODEL VILLAGE AND THE PRIMITIVE CUSTOMS OF THE VILLAGERS.

God-Fearing People Who Believe in the Ways of their Forefathers.

Plain, Honest Business Methods and Elevated Tone of Society.

No Gossiping, no Backbiting, no Heart-burning, no Bickering.

A Place sought by Thousands of Home-Seekers but feared by Few.

The Sacredness of the Family Circle Shown by the Deaths of our Seminal.

Special Cor. Montgomery Dispatch.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 14.—With their growth and increase in wealth and population, other towns in Alabama are being filled up with new people, with new and modern ideas, not only of business methods, but of morals. The old people with their old ways, who have lived virtuous lives, and who have transmitted to their children and their children's children a heritage as good as any crown ever handed down from sire to son by the royalty of the old world, that of the proprieties of life, are required to stand back and even this young generation is being crowded out of business and society because they could not and would not adapt themselves to the new order of things. They had been taught to believe that a girl who permitted a young man to remain in her father's parlor after 9 o'clock p. m. was ruined. They knew she was if she permitted a young man to kiss her before they were engaged. This was before the round dances were known because they would have ruined the reputation of many young people. Such was the state of society in the halcyon days ago, when our grandmothers and great grandmothers blessed this country by their presence in the pioneer days, and even down to 1850, at the beginning of the civil war, which not only revolutionized our political but social system.

But of recent years, and especially since Alabama's boom set in, many villages and towns have been over run with new people who have established in almost every instance a new order of things socially and morally, if they are not fast doing so, politically.

But Jacksonville—the most favorably situated of them all, with the most enlightened and intelligent and refined people, with its Forneys, its Crooks, its Caldwelles, its Woodses, its Grants, and its Francisces, and many others, stand to day as firmly fixed in its good old fashioned ways as ever unshaken by the mutation of time. Its people, with the greatest conceivable regard for the proprieties and amenities of life, will not permit any innovation upon their fixed social rules and laws and customs. They are as united, as powerful, in their opposition to it. Visitors may come and go, the elite of other towns and cities may come among them and depart, but while here they cannot, must not, transcend the social bonds, or those bonds of propriety fixed by its people generations back and inbred, as it were, into the present generation. These same visitors may go elsewhere and revolutionize the society of the village and create a perfect furore about their new fangled ways which are noticeably popular with young people; but they cannot phase the society here. It is too settled, too powerful, too deep rooted. And not until the present generation dies out, and the town is over run with an almost entirely new class of people, will the society here, which is the best in the state, or perhaps in the south, be changed.

Jacksonville is, therefore, a model town socially, intellectually, morally. It is the place to come to raise a family, to educate your children, and to live a quiet, happy, unostentatious life. The people here are like one great big family. They do not gossip about each other's affairs. This is particularly noticeable among the women. They say nothing unkind of each other. The men may dislike each other, perhaps many of them do, but they keep it to themselves as a sort of a family secret. They have no unkind words for each other at the street corners or at the rendezvous of the street loafers. They speak politely, the one to the other. They speak kindly, the one to the other. They do not fix the social scale upon the bank account, or the dress or beauty of a woman, or the foolishness of a man. They rate a

man according to his merits as a citizen. If he is respectable, if he is honest and upright in his dealings with his fellowman, no matter how poor he is, he is as great in their eyes as the richest, as welcome at their homes and firesides as if he were a Forney, or a Burke, or a Crook, or a Grant. They respect and venerate age. They do not consider a man an old citizen who has not lived in Jacksonville at least 45 or 50 years. They have many citizens who are three score and ten years who have grown to manhood right on this, to them, now sacred spot; and it is any wonder that these people and their children now growing up around them should deprecate innovations upon that society under the benign and wholesome influences of which Jacksonville has scarcely had a scandal during all these years, and which to day is so free from the contaminating influences of the outside world that not a suspicion of wrong attaches to a single resident, however poor and lowly, however rich and lordly?

Yes, there was one scandal once which has reached the writer's ears, and as it illustrates the high sense of honor of its people, and how sacredly the virtue of its women has ever been regarded, it is here related. But first it is necessary to state that the Dispatch's correspondent would certainly never have heard it but for the visit to this city a few weeks ago, after the absence of many years, of one whose name and family recalled the unhappy event which forever cast a cloud upon that name; but to vindicate which everything was done that could have been done by an honorable man.

In the earlier history of the country a charming young lady, whose parents were wealthy, and whose accomplishments were many, permitted herself to fall desperately in love with a tall, handsome young man who had made himself notorious by many intrigues, and who had, by virtue of an oily tongue and agreeable manners, got to be a county officer. As a result, the young woman fell a victim to his wicked wiles. A brother, a resident, perhaps a practicing attorney of the Jackson bar, heard of his sister's misfortune and the name of her seducer. True to the instincts of honorable manhood, feeling keenly the wrong, the shame and disgrace thus brought upon the family name by one who had placed himself outside the pale of the law, seeking revenge, determined to do all that man could do to vindicate. He came from Gadsden to Jacksonville on the stage coach, got out at the hotel, spoke to no one, told no one what he intended to do, and walked to the court house and stepping up to the man who had brought reproach upon his family deliberately placed his pistol at his head and fired. The man fell, and the injured brother walked out coolly, feeling he had simply performed an unpleasant duty to himself and to society. He was not even arrested, the community recognizing it as an act in which the sacredness of a family circle had been invaded, and an offense for which the law provided no adequate punishment.

Be it said to the credit of the young man acknowledged the wrong he had committed, and that he had thus forfeited his life to the justly enraged brother. But he was not killed. He recovered from the wound which was at first supposed to be a fatal one, and he afterwards made a gallant soldier in the confederate army, and fell on the battle field fighting for what he conceived to be a vindication of his country's honor and his country's glory.

H. H.

Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Barton, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she was walking to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it." Free Trial Bottles at W. M. Nisbet's Drug Store. No.

THEY CAN'T DO IT YOU KNOW, NO SIR!

We are selling goods at prices which they will not be able to touch for

10 Years to Come, How Is It?

BECAUSE

OUR GOODS

BIG PROFITS.

Shoes & Hats

An Unlimited Assortment

OUR STOCK

YOUR WIFE, YOUR MOTHER, YOUR SISTER, YOUR BROTHER.

Standard

"Lion Brand" STIFF HATS

BAILEY & ANSLEY, PROPRIETORS

MODEL CITY

Shoe & Hat Store

KELLY & SMITH

Attorneys at Law,

NOTICE.

Insolvent Notice.

And Notice of Final Settlement.

Farms for Sale.

Annual Settlement.

Special Court.

Notice to Creditors.

Fire Insurance.

Caldwell & Johnston.

Attorneys at Law.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

CATARRH.

NEW RAILROAD.

FRESH GROCERIES.

WOODEN WARE.

BROOMS, BASKETS & C.

HARDWARE.

Glass Ware, Queens Ware & C.

Wagons, Buggies and Harness.

BAGGING AND TIES THIS SEASON.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Peter Acker deceased, will sell on the premises on the 24th day of Oct. 1887, at public outcry to the highest bidder the real estate belonging to said estate, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama, as follows, viz: The NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, except 1 1/2 acres in north-west corner of said quarter; also the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 and 17 acres on the west side of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4, all in section 18, township 15, and range 6, east; also SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 except 10 acres in the north-east corner of said quarter, situated also in section 18, township 15, and range 6, east; also NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4, all in section 24, township 15, and range 6, east, 120 acres, making in all the two sections 255 acres more or less, also the rents of said lands for 1887.

Terms of Sale.—The land will be sold for one-third cash and balance on a credit of one and two years in equal payments with interest from day of sale notes with at least two good and sufficient sureties will be required.

J. T. VINSON, Administrator.

Insolvent Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Sept. 13th, 1887.

This day came S. D. G. Brothers, administrator de bonis non of the estate of D. A. Cary, deceased, and filed in Court his Report in writing, and under oath, setting forth, that to the best of his knowledge, said estate is insolvent, and asking this court to so declare it.

It is therefore ordered that the 13th day of October, 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to determine said report, and that notice thereof be given the creditors and all others interested in said estate, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said County, to appear at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 13th day of Oct. 1887, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

Tax Collectors Appointments

FIRST ROUND.

The undersigned Tax Collector of Calhoun county will attend the appointments of collecting the State and county tax for the year 1887. I will be in Jacksonville the last ten days in December for the purpose of receiving tax from all parts of the county. All tax is delinquent after the last day of December 1887.

Beat 1—Jacksonville, Saturday Oct. 1st.
Beat 2—Four Mile Springs, Monday Oct. 3d.
Beat 3—Weavers Station, Tuesday Oct. 4th.
Beat 4—Green's School House, Wednesday Oct. 5th.
Beat 5—Cross Plains, Thursday Oct. 6th.
Beat 6—Ladiga, Friday Oct. 7th.
Beat 7—DeArmanville, Tuesday Oct. 11th.
Beat 8—Choccolocco, Wednesday Oct. 12th.
Beat 9—Davisville, Thursday Oct. 13th.
Beat 10—White Plains, Friday Oct. 14th.
Beat 11—Cross Roads, Saturday Oct. 15th.
Beat 12—Ganaways School House, Tuesday Oct. 18th.
Beat 13—Bynum, Wednesday Oct. 19th.
Beat 14—Sulphur Springs, Thursday Oct. 20th.
Beat 15—Polkville, Friday Oct. 21st.
Beat 16—Alexandria, Saturday Oct. 22d.
Beat 17—Griffin's Store, Tuesday Oct. 25th.
Beat 18—Peeks Hill, Wednesday Oct. 26th.
Beat 19—Hollingsworths, Thursday Oct. 27th.
Beat 20—Oxford, Friday Oct. 28th.
Beat 21—Anniston, Saturday Oct. 29th.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Collector.

NOTICE NO 6645.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Sept. 13th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Oct. 25, 1887, viz: James I. P. Home, Homestead 1022 for Fraction No. 23, Section 34, T. 12 N. R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John C. Foughtner, George W. Freeman, of Cross Plains, Ala.; Thomas Littlejohn, William A. Wilson, of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Sept 16th

Sept 17th

Sept 18th

Sept 19th

Sept 20th

Sept 21st

Guardian's Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., the undersigned, as Guardian of the Estate of John P. Pinson, a minor, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder or cash, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday October 3rd 1887, the following real estate, viz: The NW 1/4 of Section 20, Township 14, and Range 8, East, that lies east of Talladega, hatchie Creek being 35 acres more or less, and also the SW 1/4 of said NW 1/4 of same section township and range, lying and being in Calhoun county, Ala., near the town of Jacksonville, containing in all 75 acres more or less.

A. J. PINSON, Guardian.

Sept 10-31

Special Court.

LETTING OF THE POOR HOUSE & C.

Notice is hereby given that a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of Calhoun county, Alabama, will be held, commencing on the 4th day of October 1887, and continuing until the business is disposed of, for the purpose of letting out the Poor House for the year 1888, and also attending to any other business of interest to the county or any of its citizens; and at said court, on said 4th day of October 1887, at the office of the Probate Judge of said county, will be let the Poor House county, will be let the Poor House, and the court reserves the right to reject any and all bids or proposals those desiring to keep said Poor House, can deposit their proposals with the Probate Judge at any time up to 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 4th 1887.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

Notice to Creditors.

Letters of administration upon the estate of David T. Ledbetter deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 10th day of August, 1887, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBT. L. ARNOLD, Administrator.

NOTICE NO 6645.

Land office at Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 6, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Oct. 24th, 1887, viz: Sarah C. Penney, Homestead 1022 for Fraction No. 23, Section 34, T. 12 N. R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Simon Shurt, Perry Peace Wesley A. Neal, Baltus A. Prater all of Cross Plains, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

Sept 10-31

Sept 11th

Sept 12th

Sept 13th

Sept 14th

Sept 15th

Sept 16th

Sept 17th

Sept 18th

Sept 19th

Sept 20th

Sept 21st

Sept 22nd

Sept 23rd

Sept 24th

Sept 25th

Sept 26th

Sept 27th

Sept 28th

Sept 29th

Livery and Sale Stable,

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses, careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

J. T. NUNNELLY.

NUNNELLY & SKELTON,

UNDERTAKERS

Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Place of business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

sept 19th

CHEAP

PROPERTY

SALE

JACKSONVILLE

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND

INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county.

For particulars address as above.

No. 1--C. Martin.

Two Hundred and Sixty acres (260) 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in Grass, 10 of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the state, has an excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant houses, barns, stables &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and best machinery; also an excellent business house. 12 1/2 miles from Jacksonville, 11 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. R. 4 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best in Calhoun county.—\$6000.

No. 2--Wm. Reed.

Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, two Railroads pass through, E. T. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation—\$500.

No. 3--J. L. Hughes.

About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east of Cross Plains. E. & W. R. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bottom, 175 to 200 acres farming 60 to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres well timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese. Several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved.

No. 4--F. Dodgen.

One Hundred and Sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 wells, 1 tenant house, 1 framed 6 room store house, 60 to 70 acres cleared, balance finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other half heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles of E. & W. R. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. In good repair. Price \$1000.

No. 5--G. W. Arnold.

Two hundreds acres, 3 1/2 miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E & T & V R. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 good house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jacksonville. Price \$2000.

Twelve Lots \$250 to \$300 each in Jacksonville.

4 Dwellings from \$1000 to \$4000 in Jacksonville.

1 Brick store room in Jacksonville.

3 frame buildings on square at bargain.

Half interest in Lead Mine land 6 miles west Jacksonville (mineral interest reserved.)

241 acres near Jacksonville.

560 acres near Germania.

71 acres in Choccolocco Valley

Justice. } I. R. WARD,
S. C. } O. H. MONTGOMERY

•

than any other first-class wheel on the market
to completion with dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders and cor-
respondence solicited.

WANTED TO BUY a forty acre tract of good land, partly wooded, two or three miles from Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN & INSURANCE CO.

1 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

SUBSCRIBE

